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ABSTRACT

New York State has a longstanding commitment to library and media service to the blind and visually handicapped; in fact, the service is generally known to be the first such program organized by any state. Going back to 1896, it was another of the innovations of Melvil Dewey. This report describes the present state of library service to the blind and visually handicapped in New York State, examines the environment in which it functions, and recommends further improvements through State legislation and the cooperative efforts of libraries and other public and private agencies. Its purpose is to inform and stimulate discussion among interested parties so that a more comprehensive program for this group of readers can be developed at the State, regional, and local levels. To realize this objective, careful planning and additional funding will be needed. The conclusions and recommendations proceed from data and insights gained from reports and statistics provided by a number of agencies; from study of plans and programs of other states which appear to be taking or planning significant steps in this area; from a review of the important literature on the subject; from visits to agencies involved in work with the visually and physically handicapped; and from conversations with people who are themselves so handicapped. (Author)

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IMPROVING LIBRARY SERVICES TO THE BLIND, PARTIALLY SIGHTED, AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED IN NEW YORK STATE: A REPORT PREPARED FOR THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR LIBRARIES

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by

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January 1973

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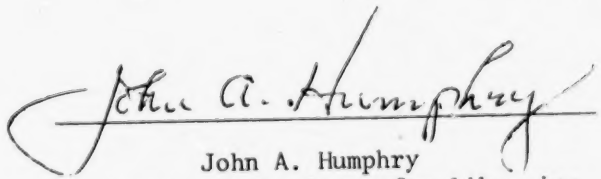
FOREWORD

New York State has a longstanding commitment to library and media service to the blind and visually handicapped; in fact, the service is generally known to be the first such program organized by any state. Going back to 1896, it was another of the innovations of Melvil Dewey.

The intervening years have seen a remarkable growth in the service. The New York State Library for the Blind and The New York Public Library's Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped were among the first regional libraries in the national program established after the enactment of the Pratt-Smoot Act of 1931. Using the reading materials supplied by the Federal Government, these libraries have attempted to make library service to blind and visually handicapped readers as effective and as widely available as possible. The enactment of Title IV-b of the Library Services and Construction Act in the 1960's focused attention upon the specific needs of the blind and physically handicapped for library service. Although only minimal funding was ever provided, this legislation served to stimulate cooperative action among New York State's libraries so that local library service to the blind and visually handicapped has increased substantially during the past several years.

This report describes the present state of library service to the blind and visually handicapped in New York State, examines the environment in which it functions, and recommends further improvements through State legislation and the cooperative efforts of libraries and other public and private agencies. Its purpose is to inform and stimulate discussion among interested parties so that a more comprehensive program for this group of readers can be developed at the State, regional, and local levels. To realize this objective, careful planning and additional funding will be needed.

Cooperative planning for improved library service is not new to us in New York State. However, the further development of this service will provide libraries with an opportunity to work directly with other professions, agencies, and persons of good will to make this service, and library service generally, more widely known and, therefore, more effective.



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INTRODUCTION

This study deals with library services to blind, partially sighted, and physically handicapped readers in New York State.

It does not strive to be definitive in any sense or to contribute extensive new information on the subject; it does attempt to assemble and examine enough of what is known, presumed, and anticipated to provide a rational basis for planning next steps and for determining what the role of the State should be in an improved, statewide program. New technology, new laws, and new patterns of organization and funding are among the recent developments which make such a review essential at this time.

The conclusions and recommendations proceed from data and insights gained from reports and statistics provided by a number of agencies; from study of plans and programs of other states which appear to be taking or planning significant steps in this area; from a review of the important literature on the subject; from visits to agencies involved in work with the visually and physically handicapped; and from conversations with people who are themselves so handicapped.

Throughout the report the term "library services" shall be understood to imply the full range of library services which are available to sighted persons through all types of libraries -- in support of formal and informal education, job activities, personal interests of all kinds, recreation, therapy, or whatever. "Blindness" is defined as central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with correction, or angular vision no greater than 20 degrees; "partially sighted" applies to those persons whose corrected vision does not fall within the definition for blindness, yet who are unable to use, without some intervening aids, the library materials which fully sighted readers normally depend on; and "physically handicapped" refers to persons with other types of physical handicaps which make it impossible for them to use regular library materials without assistance -- the inability to turn pages of a conventional book would be an example of such a handicap. These are, in other words, readers who must resort to selective media, depending on the nature of their handicap and the particular reading task, in order to take advantage of the world of books and reading which is so readily available to nonhandicapped readers.

CHAPTER I

THE SETTING

The People and Their Library Needs

Adequate data do not now exist, and it would be well beyond the scope of this study to attempt to generate complete and exact data, to fully illuminate the situation and library needs of selective media readers or the best means of meeting their needs. However, enough bits and pieces of information do exist and can be assembled here to permit reasonable assumptions for rational and constructive planning.

There are in New York State an estimated 36,482 legally blind persons, 54,723 partially sighted, and 45,603 who are physically handicapped in some other respect which interferes with their use of regular library materials.[1] On the basis of official population estimates, the present total of 136,808 handicapped readers will increase to an estimated 147,030 by 1980.

At least 60 percent of the persons so handicapped are in what is often referred to as the geriatric age group -- suggesting some guidelines for library planning, such as a higher rate of persons with restricted mobility, and among the oldest a higher percentage residing in nursing homes and similar institutions than would be found in a cross section of the total population. There are known to be over 600 legally blind residents of New York State attending colleges and universities throughout the United States on the same basis as sighted students. Many of the visually and physically handicapped, including legally blind persons, are employed in an amazing range of professions and vocations, and many more are engaged in education or training for employment. The population density of handicapped persons is, of course, higher in urban areas, but there is no county in the State too small or too thinly populated not to have some residents whose physical handicaps prevent them from using the library materials which sighted persons use. The factors which affect the mobility of this entire group are so many and so diverse -- place of residence, the nature of the handicap, transportation facilities, family and friends -- that judgments can be made only on experience in a particular locality.

There is a growing trend for all of these visually and physically handicapped persons to become fully integrated into more and more of the activities which nonhandicapped persons pursue in all aspects of personal, family, and communal life.

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[1] Estimates based on ratios suggested by the Library of Congress, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: two blind persons, three partially sighted, and 2.5 physically handicapped per 1,000 total population.

In planning for library service to any group, no member of that group can be excluded from the possibility of using whatever services are provided. By the same token, all of the eligible handicapped readers in the State must be given, insofar as possible, the same opportunity to use whatever library services are made available, even though the number who will actually take advantage of them will fall short of the potential. In most communities the number of nonhandicapped persons who regularly use the public library runs to about one in every four to five. There is good reason to believe, however, that if a proper program is provided, use among handicapped persons will greatly exceed this.

Visually and physically handicapped persons have all of the same needs for library services as nonhandicapped persons, in addition to which the very handicap which makes the use of conventional library materials impossible often may result in a greater dependence on reading because of restrictions on other activities. In any event, all of the services which are customarily provided by public, school, college, and university libraries are appropriate to a library program for handicapped persons.

The opening paragraphs of the recently developed *Standards for Strengthened Services*[2] effectively state the case for the visually and physically handicapped reader:

> The needs which reading can satisfy for the sighted reader are every bit as real for the blind and visually handicapped. Blind readers, the majority of whom live in normal community settings, require library service in a multitude of ways -- as children becoming acquainted with a child's world; as students in school; as persons learning a trade or profession in order to make a living; as citizens and voters who need to be informed; as children and adults who need factual information in connection with an infinite variety of subjects; as children and adults who have leisure time to fill; and finally, but by no means least, as people with normal ambitions, fears and concerns who need the guidance, the stimulation and the satisfaction that reading can bring.
>
> Fundamentally, library service should accomplish the same objectives for the blind and visually handicapped as for the sighted. There are, nevertheless, important differences arising from the need to compensate for lack of sight as well as from the conditions which blindness imposes on the means of rendering library service. By definition, blind people cannot use conventional printed materials. They must depend on the

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[2]Commission on Standards and Accreditation of Services for the Blind. *The COMSTAC Report: Standards for Strengthened Services*, ed. by Frances A. Koestler. (New York, 1966), pp. 195-6.

spoken word, on large type, on tactile devices such as braille or on other mechanical or optical aids. Useful as they are, these methods cannot be said to meet the full range of reading needs.

Although many blind and visually handicapped people travel as freely as sighted people, it must be recognized that, for others, blindness imposes some restrictions on physical mobility. This is further complicated by the fact that blindness may be accompanied by other physical handicaps. Moreover, the inability to read printed materials not only applies to the book the blind or visually handicapped person wants to read but is an important factor in the selection process itself. The devices by which blind people read do not, as yet, lend themselves readily to scanning or browsing.

Technological Progress

For the purposes of library planning it is important to recognize that there are two categories of visually and physically handicapped readers -- those who are able to read regular printed library materials with some type of optical aids, and those who must use other media involving audio or tactile perceptions. The very considerable advantages of being able to use regular library materials without the necessity for transcribing them into another format are obvious, and one can only hope that there will be further technological developments which will make this more practical for more and more visually handicapped persons.

The last few years have seen a rapidly growing number of devices, most of which provide magnification and increased illumination of ordinary print, and complementary devices such as reading stands and posture chairs. One of the more sophisticated devices for making the ordinary printed page readable by many partially sighted readers applies the principle of closed circuit television. The ultimate in sophisticated equipment of this sort, and in cost, is a device which scans the printed page and simultaneously converts it into a tactile impression under the reader's hand, allowing the totally blind person to read printed materials directly from the page. Actually, the full possibilities of such common electronic devices as the radio and telephone have not been fully exploited for their possibilities in serving the visually and physically handicapped.

For the legally blind, braille still has certain useful applications, but most reading by the blind is done by ear. Within the last few years the tape cassette has acquired a degree of dependability and convenience which makes it a leading contender for the all-around most useful alternative to conventional visual reading. It has the additional great virtue that it can be used, and is used, by persons all the way from the normally sighted to the totally blind. Tape cassette players are relatively inexpensive, and transcribing on tape can be done by practically anyone, with little or no experience and with simple and inexpensive equipment. A recent development, referred to as compressed tape, makes it possible even to substantially speed up the playing of tapes for greater reading speed. The fact that the Library of Congress

still supplies most of its books in talking book form is due to a cost advantage of records over tape; but it is moving towards completely supplanting the talking book within the next few years.

Books printed in special large type have been available from the State library agency for many years. In the past, these were chiefly used by school children with visual problems, but more recently the number of available titles has increased and public libraries are displaying small collections usually borrowed from the State library agency or from the public library systems. They are useful also for older persons whose sight has deteriorated -- their limitations being in the range of titles available, their relatively high cost, and often their weight and bulk. Special large-print editions of some magazines and newspapers are also now available.

One of the chief obstacles in connection with all of these media and devices is their cost per user as compared with conventional library materials, which are relatively inexpensive only because they are used by so many persons and consequently can be produced in large quantity, and -- the essence of the library concept -- their ownership can be shared by large numbers of people. Fortunately, by application of the same principle of sharing, not only among individuals but among libraries by means of the library structure which currently serves the entire State, the per user cost of materials and equipment to meet the needs of physically handicapped persons can be brought down to a point where an enlightened society simply cannot afford not to provide them.

The Current Library Situation

While visually and physically handicapped persons are as much a part of the community as are persons who use traditional library materials, local libraries throughout the State have in the past generally felt themselves to be helpless to provide materials in the special media which are required to serve them; and it certainly is true that for the relatively limited numbers of persons in each community who require a special medium, it usually would have been prohibitively expensive for the local library to produce them. Thus the local library has tended to assume that the two regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped, in New York City and Albany, would provide whatever services were needed. The result has been that the local libraries have offered little or nothing for these people, and the selective media readers have responded by expecting nothing from their local libraries. Until quite recently it is doubtful if many of the local libraries even could have directed handicapped readers, in anything more than a general way, to sources that would be able to help them. Public libraries now have become somewhat better informed, and in addition to the large-type books mentioned above, a few even maintain loan collections of talking books from one of the regional libraries.

The regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped have been for many years the main source of reading materials for blind readers, and since 1966 for partially sighted and otherwise physically handicapped readers who cannot use regular printed library materials. These two libraries are located in Albany and New York City and are

operated by the New York State Library and The New York Public Library, respectively, although they received practically all of their materials from the Library of Congress, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The Albany library serves Upstate New York and Vermont, while the New York City library serves New York City and Long Island. They both circulate, largely by free mail service, braille books, talking books, and tapes, including many titles covering a wide range of subjects for both children and adults. Even a surprisingly large selection of popular magazines are available in the talking book format. Talking book machines and, to a lesser extent, tape cassette players are also loaned free-of-charge; and free repair services are provided by volunteer groups. Special requests are met, insofar as possible, by interlibrary loan services and by volunteer transcribing services.

As remarkable as this program is, in no way can it be construed as a complete library program. In the first place, both of the regional libraries are seriously understaffed, but even if they were brought up to standards in this respect, there would still be a wide gap between what they can offer and the library services that are available to a normally sighted reader in most of the communities in New York State. The deficiencies in the present program relate mainly to the depth and range of the collections in any particular medium, and to the kind of assistance in the use of library materials and services which is possible only on a face-to-face basis.

The fact that less than 15 percent of the eligible persons in the State are now using the regional libraries, or any other library, is clear evidence that the problem is a twofold one; not only must the program be improved for those who now use it, but it must be extended to many more who do not presently use it.

In 1966, the Library Services and Construction Act which provides Federal assistance to library programs through the state library agencies, was expanded to include some funds for improving services to physically handicapped readers. This action, although releasing Federal funds for use in the states, by redefining the eligible clientele to include not only the legally blind but all persons who by reason of a visual or other physical impairment cannot use regular printed library materials, has increased the eligible clientele of the regional libraries by as much as from three to four times. The new funds made available are in no way commensurate with the magnitude of the need.

It is the purpose of later sections of this report to make specific suggestions for a program to better meet the needs of handicapped persons, however, it can be said here that not only must the highly specialized regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped be strengthened, but the whole structure of library resources in the State must be oriented to, and involved in, regularly and actively bringing handicapped persons into their patterns of service.

The library resources which now serve sighted readers in New York State and which can and must be brought to bear on the library needs of visually impaired persons include approximately 704 public libraries,

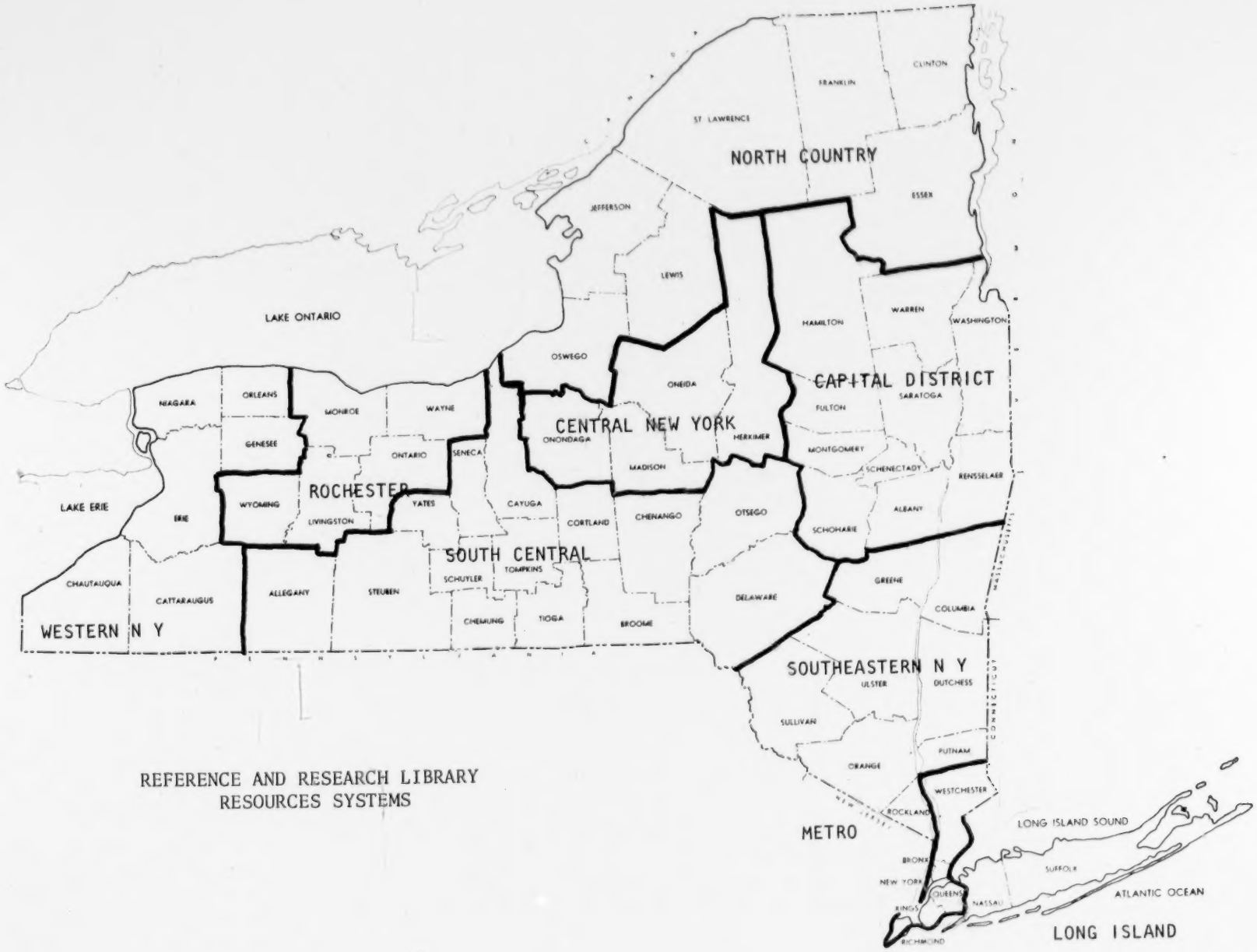
228 college and university libraries, 3,718 school libraries, and a vast array of public and private special libraries which perform specific and often proprietary services to business and industry, the professions, government, and so forth. Not serving library users directly, but very much a part of the library structure are 22 public library systems and nine reference and research library systems covering the entire State in each case. The Education Department's Bureau of School Libraries and the State library agency, the latter consisting of two major units -- the Division of Library Development and the New York State Library -- complete the picture.

The library systems, as they exist in New York State, are for the most part loose, voluntary associations of locally supported and completely autonomous member libraries. Supported mainly from State funds, each system maintains a kind of secretariat which performs certain agreed upon functions common to all of the participating libraries, and most importantly, provides the machinery for sharing lesser used resources among groups of libraries as well as among the users of a particular library. The services which are performed may and usually do include such functions as centralized purchasing and processing of materials, delivery services to and from the member libraries, the development and maintenance of bibliographic tools, the development and distribution of central pool collections of certain types of materials, centralized reference and research facilities, coordinated purchasing, and advisory services. Each of the public library systems features a designated "central library" which is developed as a kind of resource library serving the whole system area.

The 22 public library systems serve the public libraries, for the most part on the basis of several counties per system; and the nine reference and research library systems, as the name indicates, assist all types of libraries -- public, academic, and special -- to meet their reference and research demands. While it is not their primary purpose, by any means, the reference and research systems provide an effective vehicle for intersystem cooperation among the public library systems. Both types of systems have boards of trustees representing the member libraries, and the public library systems are specifically represented on the reference and research library system boards. Although the picture of the systems would not be complete without understanding that the reference and research systems have never been fully funded, so that their very minimal staffs have been unable as yet to fully implement the concept, it should be clear from even this very brief explanation of the library system program in New York State that they are ideally adapted to playing a key role in a plan of library service to visually and physically impaired readers.

The keystone in this whole functional library structure in New York State is in many respects the State library agency in the State Education Department, presided over by the assistant commissioner for libraries. The State Library itself, which is an actual library serving State government and the people of the State in certain carefully defined respects, functions also as a "backstopping" agency for a substantial portion of the reader requests which local libraries are unable to fulfill and which are passed on to the State Library through the library systems. It

PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS



REFERENCE AND RESEARCH LIBRARY
RESOURCES SYSTEMS

further functions as a referral center for that portion of the requests received from the systems which they are unable to fill. Regular communication is maintained between the State Library and the library systems by means of a teletype network.

The Division of Library Development, as its name suggests, is charged with initiating and assisting in every possible way the planning and development of whatever steps are necessary to improve library service to the people of New York State, with the exception of school library services which fall within the purview of the Bureau of School Libraries. This includes advisory services in many areas, the administration of State and Federal funds for library purposes, the development and administration of standards and regulations, planning, and what can best be described as an overall leadership role in library matters. The Bureau of School Libraries, which is a unit of the Division of General Education in the State Education Department, is the Division of Library Development's counterpart in school library matters.

Students and Libraries

Although there are proportionately fewer visually impaired persons of school age, students are nevertheless one of the important categories of users having very real library needs. As is true of the non-handicapped, more and more handicapped persons are striving to improve their capacity for satisfying and creative living by taking advantage of educational opportunities of all kinds -- degree granting programs, continuing education, and various informal educational activities in which reading plays a prominent role. Largely due to the assistance of other agencies working with the visually handicapped, college students have access to relatively satisfactory arrangements -- funds to employ live readers, tape recorders, facilities for having texts transcribed, and of course loans of braille, talking books, and tapes from the regional libraries for the blind. A few college libraries have installed reading aids for visually impaired students.

There is still much to be done, however, to put these students in a position where they are not disadvantaged in relation to their fellow students because of reading problems. Supplementary reading materials, in particular, still present difficulties to the college student because of the limited range of materials available in a usable format. Students in less structured educational programs undoubtedly encounter greater problems, even to the point of being deterred from participating in educational ventures which are otherwise attractive to them.

An exciting development in higher education, which has recently begun to gain considerable momentum in New York State, deserves mention here because of the implications it holds for physically handicapped as well as sighted persons. Involving several closely related concepts, referred to as "proficiency examinations," the "external degree program," "university without walls," and others, the essence of the movement is its emphasis on educational attainment and accomplishment, regardless of how or where the learning took place. A corresponding deemphasis of the

traditional ritual and formulae of education, such as minimum classroom hours and residency requirements, means that students can earn academic credit for the knowledge they possess, whether that knowledge was acquired from experience, reading, television, programmed learning materials, or however. At present, the fields of study are limited, but the movement is so inherently sensible and so long overdue that it can only develop rapidly.

Obviously, this whole trend places a greater dependence on individual effort and a considerably greater responsibility on agencies, such as libraries, whose business it is to provide the tools of independent learning. The officials who are involved in developing these programs are working closely with libraries and other information agencies to see that the needed materials are available. In the normal course of events, a good portion of these materials will be in a format which students with visual impairment can use, but it is important that there be a conscious and directed effort to make this so, as fully so as the high potential of the program dictates.

In the elementary and secondary schools of the State the trend is definitely toward integration of visually impaired children into regular programs with the normally sighted, although special schools for blind children are still maintained. Here again, such agencies as the Education Department's Division for Handicapped Children have taken the initiative in seeing, insofar as they are able, that these children have the reading materials they need in order to study successfully. Many of the needed materials are provided by the regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped, but the Special Education Instructional Materials Centers and Boards of Cooperative Education Services also are jointly instrumental in meeting the needs of school children with visual impairments. The reading needs of school children are sufficiently crucial, as they are with college students, so that when they are not met through library channels, the individuals and agencies involved have tended to devise other solutions.

It is much to be hoped that the school and college libraries, as well as public libraries, will be motivated to extend and adapt their programs originally designed for sighted readers to encompass visually impaired users, thereby giving them the advantage of the same range of library services and resources. A primary objective of library programs for physically handicapped persons certainly is to help to minimize the reading frustrations and obstacles the handicapped person faces, but it should also attempt to minimize the differences between the handicapped and nonhandicapped in every possible respect. This means that every effort should be made to provide facilities, materials, and specialized services which all can use; where separate programs are the only way to meet the need, they should be provided, but they should always be the second choice.

Agencies and Institutions

No review of the library situation in respect to serving visually and physically handicapped readers would be complete without mention of the many agencies and institutions, both public and private, which serve the same people in many different ways. Included are such library oriented

agencies as those which transcribe printed materials into other formats, others which advise and assist handicapped persons with legal, financial, and personal problems, and yet others, such as nursing homes and hospitals which minister to the physical needs of the ill and elderly. All of these, whether directly library oriented or not, do relate to the library situation, either because they maintain actual collections of materials on loan from one of the regional libraries or because they are in a unique position to direct or refer people to library services. Others are indirectly involved because they are themselves carrying on programs which would benefit from the use of library services. What coordination there is among these separate agencies and institutions is voluntary and is encouraged and aided by such commendable efforts as the Federation of Workers for the Blind.

Finally, and in summary of this section on "The Setting," the visually and physically handicapped persons in New York State who cannot use regular printed library materials live in all locations throughout the State and in every possible combination of circumstances. Their library needs are basically the same as they are for the nonhandicapped, except that they may be augmented because some of the information and communication channels open to the nonhandicapped are closed to them. Whatever differences there are between the handicapped and the nonhandicapped probably exist because our society and its institutions are oriented to the nonhandicapped. The real thrust of a statewide library program to meet the needs of the handicapped should, therefore, be in the direction of integrating these users into the library structure which now serves the nonhandicapped, with whatever modifications and additions are necessary to do so widely and effectively.

The existing situation is an unusually complex one because it not only involves persons with a wide variety and degrees of physical handicaps, implying, in turn, varying degrees of mobility as well as the need for a variety of media, but because of the great numbers and variety of public and private agencies which have been established to deal with specific problems and needs. Not the least of the complicating factors is the need to involve all types of libraries in the solutions, although the library systems do provide a mechanism which should reduce this problem to manageable proportions. While the variety and diversity of the factors in this equation contribute to its complexity, there is no question but that they also contribute to the possibilities for creative and effective solutions.

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE LIBRARY SERVICE PROGRAM

Although "principles" are something to which we generally promptly acquiesce, and just as promptly put aside, it does seem in order here, since we are in somewhat unfamiliar territory, to at least set down the principles which are responsible for the form and directions of the program being recommended. The first group of 10 principles have been lifted bodily from *The COMSTAC Report*;[3] the remainder have been added to meet the particular situation in New York State.

1. The low density of blind population requires a broader base of support and service than that which may suffice for sighted readers. The larger units of government -- federal, regional, and state -- therefore play an essential role in support and provision of library resources for the blind and visually handicapped, and this role should be both continued and strengthened.

2. Responsibility for blind and visually handicapped readers does not stop at the federal and state levels. Since blindness knows no geographical barriers, any community, school, college, business, profession or other group may be the setting in which a blind person functions. The library agency which serves any of these groups should be prepared, within reasonable limits, to see that the needs of the blind members of the group are served as well as those of the sighted members. Services to be rendered by the community library range from bibliographic assistance and referral in some situations to the actual provision of materials in others.

3. Every kind of library should make a special effort to include blind and visually handicapped people in all the services provided for sighted patrons. Needs for book talks, story hours, vacation reading programs, adult education activities, musical events and reader advisory services are the same for all people -- sighted and blind -- regardless of the form of the books supplied to fill the individual need. Application of these standards is not limited to libraries which serve blind people exclusively but extends to all agencies which render or might render library services to blind and visually handicapped people -- public libraries, school libraries, college libraries, regional libraries for the blind and others.

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[3]Ibid., pp.201-3.

4. While blind and visually handicapped people in any community are apt to be relatively few in number, the range of their reading needs may run the full gamut of human knowledge. Adequate library service to blind and visually handicapped readers is possible only if all libraries -- those which generally serve sighted readers as well as those which generally serve blind readers -- are systematically linked together into an integrated system specifically designed to bring together these readers and special library materials for their reading needs.

5. A plan must define and clearly assign to the appropriate levels of government -- national, state, city, county, school district and other -- responsibility for those aspects of library service for the blind and visually handicapped which are most effectively and most efficiently performed at that level.

6. Library service for the blind and visually handicapped involves all of the basic principles and objectives that apply to library service for sighted people, plus whatever additional steps are necessary to compensate for the handicapping effects of blindness. As in the case of sighted readers, blind and visually handicapped people should have immediately at hand certain basic reference materials for repeated use, and a range of materials from which to choose for general reading. More specialized needs which exceed these minimum facilities must be met by calling on resources made available by the states and regions.

7. Bibliographic devices comparable to those available to the sighted reader must be developed and widely distributed so that library resources for the blind and visually handicapped can be readily located wherever they exist.

8. Communication and duplication facilities suited to the blind must be developed and used to make resources quickly and conveniently accessible over wide areas. Every effort should be made to exploit technological developments, as they occur, in furthering library service to the blind and visually handicapped.

9. Special attention must be given to services and tools that improve the ability of the blind and the visually handicapped reader to browse, both in the selection of materials and within individual publications.

10. In the provision of library services for the blind and visually handicapped, the use of volunteers for transcribing and supplementary services is a long-established and viable practice. Volunteers are used to supplement, not substitute for, professional staff. The applicable standards

in A-3, *Personnel Administration and Volunteer Service* are endorsed for use in relation to library volunteers.

11. There should be full recognition of the fact that the problem of developing a suitable library program for visually and physically handicapped persons in New York State is twofold: 1) the need to improve services and 2) the need to extend the program to more eligible persons.

12. The statewide library program developed for visually and physically handicapped users must relate to the program being developed for serving persons in institutions in New York State.

13. In planning and continuing a library program in New York State, constant attention must be paid to maintaining an ideal balance between the reciprocal virtues of centralization and decentralization -- centralizing operations and control to the degree that reasonable efficiency is attained, but decentralizing those aspects of the program which require diversity and a more personal approach for their effectiveness.

14. High priority should be given at all levels to:

    a. the ready availability of equipment and devices which will make the use of regular library materials feasible for handicapped persons;

    b. programs and services which will be of interest and value to *both* handicapped and nonhandicapped persons; and

    c. materials in the medium which the most handicapped readers can use successfully -- at this time, this is probably tape cassettes.

15. Libraries should recognize the trend to integrate handicapped persons into all kinds of activities with nonhandicapped persons and should accept the implications of this trend for the planning of libraries and library services.

16. The great body of experience and expertise which exists in the many public and private agencies performing services for handicapped persons should not be duplicated but should be exploited by every possible means, including contract arrangements where this would be advantageous to both parties.

17. Wherever qualified visually and physically handicapped persons are available they should be employed in the library program.

18. Library service to the visually and physically handicapped is an activity which will elicit a favorable response from many persons in any community. Carefully screened and well trained volunteers can perform many valuable services -- in some situations they will have an advantage over professional librarians.

CHAPTER III

ELEMENTS OF A LIBRARY PROGRAM FOR SELECTIVE MEDIA USERS

In this chapter, the elements of a statewide library program for the visually and physically handicapped will be outlined, taking, insofar as possible, the point of view of the library user. In other words, considerations of *how* the program will be implemented -- the allocation of functions among various agencies, funding, and so forth -- will be deferred for succeeding chapters; at this point the primary concern is to lay out the kind of program that will meet the needs of the defined population.

From the user's viewpoint, there would seem to be two equally important aspects of such a program: 1) the actual materials and services which meet his library needs and their distribution and 2) a flow of information which will keep him informed about what materials and services are available to him, how these materials and services relate to his interests and concerns, and how to go about using them to the best advantage.

Materials and Services

The broad goals of this aspect of the program are:

1. To enable the visually or physically handicapped user, wherever he lives in New York State and whatever his situation, to conveniently identify and obtain for his use library materials which will meet his need in a format which he can read.

2. To insure that persons who are partially sighted have ready access to reading aids which will make it possible for them to use regular printed materials.

3. To make it possible and convenient for a visually or physically handicapped person to successfully use library materials either at a library location or at home, according to his or her abilities and preferences.

Materials for Selective Media Users

In the provision of library materials to selective media readers, the overriding importance of the medium which a particular user can employ imposes on the library another set of requirements in addition to those which apply to conventional library programs. The following chart, which does not presume to be a complete list, suggests some of the wide variety of media and the category, or categories, of readers who would be most likely to find each type useful.

	Legally Blind	Partially Sighted	Other Physically Handicapped[4]
Braille	X		
Talking Books	X	X	X
Tapes (Cassettes)	X	X	X
Large Print		X	
Regular Print (Magnified)	Limited	X	X
Regular Print (Tactile)	X		
Television	Sound only	X	X
Radio	X	X	X
Telephone	X	X	
Ceiling Projector			X

[4]Obviously, the nature of the "other physical handicap" will be the determining factor for each individual in this category. There will be more than a few persons who will require some assistance for any kind of reading. It should be pointed out also that many persons, especially the elderly, may have not only visual impairment but other physical problems which may limit their mobility and in other ways limit their ability to use regular reading materials.

Basic Collections of Selective Media Materials

Because the library needs of any significantly large group of users will inevitably be wide-ranging in scope, and even the needs of a single individual are unpredictably varied, libraries tend to maintain as large collections as they can afford, in order to have immediately at hand those items most likely to be called for. In the case of selective media users, however, the higher cost of many materials and the lower density of users makes the per-user cost of maintaining basic collections on anything like the same scale as for sighted readers prohibitively high.

There are two ways to deal with this problem. The first is to define, much more carefully than librarians are accustomed to doing, the specific purpose and the specific population the collection is intended to serve. Is it supplementary reading for college students; is it chiefly general reading for a population of older persons; is it to support a particular vocational training program; or is it something quite different? And, what medium, or media, will the readers be able to use? Except on a very large population base, it would be out of the question to maintain a collection in a variety of media which might serve all of these purposes equally well. In other words, large basic collections of special media materials will have a very high ratio of cost to effectiveness in any but those few libraries which serve relatively large handicapped populations; thus, they should be established only with that realization and even then they must be precisely tailored to the particular situation.

The more positive solution to this problem will be to establish the foundation collections on a large enough population base to bring the per-user cost down to a reasonable level -- that is, to exploit the concept of sharing, even beyond what has been done in New York State in the area of sighted materials. The traditional program of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress, which produces braille, talking books, tapes, and so forth on a national basis and distributes them through the regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped is one of the outstanding examples in the Nation of lowering the costs of a specialized library service by operating on a base of adequate dimensions. Whatever failures or shortcomings the Library of Congress program may have experienced are due to other factors, such as funding and management problems at both the national and regional levels, rather than any fallacy in the concept. In fact, the only hope for efficiently serving the varied needs of individual handicapped readers scattered throughout the State rests on extending this same concept of sharing, in a systematic and structured way, to involve all of the libraries in the State in a loosely coordinated system of services and a large, relatively fluid pool of materials in all media. The existing structure of systems and networks already operating in New York State is ideally adapted to playing the key role in such a program for handicapped readers.

"On-Demand" Transcribing Services

Even assuming ideal arrangements for providing materials to users on a shared basis, there will be many times when the particular item

a user needs is not available in a format which he or she can use. Transcribing facilities and services, therefore, must be readily available. In the very nature of this kind of library use, time is often a critical factor, and occasions will arise when a needed item actually does exist in a suitable medium somewhere, but the urgency of the user's requirement prescribes that he will be served best by transcribing it promptly at a point conveniently nearby. Transcribing services are also a practical means of building up or strengthening basic collections for special purposes.

In providing transcribing services, the possibilities of contracting with commercial sources and such private agencies as Recording for the Blind, Inc., and American Printing House for the Blind should not be overlooked.

Reading Aids

New developments are occurring rapidly in this field, and it is not inconceivable that there might at any time be a breakthrough which would profoundly affect the whole field of library service to visually handicapped readers. In the meantime, the available devices serve rather specialized functions, depending on the nature of the person's handicap and the particular reading task. For example, the same reader who might use a magnifying device to refer to a dictionary definition might resort to compressed tape for general reading because the magnifier would be much too slow and tiring for extended reading.

In planning a library program for handicapped readers at any level, it is important to realize that there are fewer legally blind than there are partially sighted readers who can use the same library materials which sighted persons use if they are given the assistance of various reading aids. The enormous advantages of this to both the user and the library are obvious, but it does imply an obligation on the part of the library to see that the appropriate devices and conditions for their use are readily available, both for in-library use and for loan to individuals and institutions. Here, again, the principle of sharing should figure prominently in making such equipment available, especially to meet needs which are temporary or unusual, and for purposes of demonstration.

Some of the reading aids presently in use are hand-held and mounted magnifiers, both illuminated and nonilluminated; high-intensity lamps; projection type magnifiers; television type magnifiers; Opticon (converts ink print to tactile impression); glare control devices; book supports; page turners; and ceiling projectors. Organizations, such as the Lions Clubs throughout the country and the American Optometric Association, have been active in making reading aids more widely available. Since there is a point of view, however, which holds that many such reading aids serve little purpose which could not be better served by prescription glasses, careful investigation and competent professional counsel should precede and accompany the development of any large-scale program involving reading aids. At issue are not only medical questions, but social and economic ones, making any final and definitive resolution of the problem beyond the scope of this report.

Home Use or In-Library Use?

Considerations of where the library use will take place have special significance in planning to serve handicapped readers. Some readers will not be sufficiently mobile to leave their places of residence, as has already been noted; however, there is an increasing tendency for those who can to take part in all kinds of activities on the same basis as nonhandicapped persons. This would include, of course, the use of library materials at some kind of library center. All libraries should, therefore, be alert to this trend and should do everything possible to conform in location, internal arrangements, and every other respect to the requirements of handicapped users. It is not inappropriate, even, for the library to assist with the provision of special transportation arrangements for handicapped persons to use the library.

In the home use of library materials and equipment, some community libraries are taking responsibility for arranging transportation of materials and equipment to the user's residence and back to the library; in some other situations it is difficult to improve on the mail service which the regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped employ for distribution to individual borrowers. Each situation must be separately assessed.

Increasingly, public libraries are providing mail-order service, in conjunction with printed catalogs, as a convenience to sighted readers. This service and others initially established to serve the sighted, such as the loan of tapes and recordings and the traditional telephone reference service, are ideal for handicapped users; especially so because they do not set the handicapped reader apart.

Another type of home service, mentioned elsewhere in connection with the public relations function, involves the use of electronic devices such as radio, television, and the telephone. These communication tools have a potential, as yet hardly tapped by libraries, for the communication of information from a variety of information sources to users in another location. They, too, have the advantage that they offer possibilities for simultaneously serving both handicapped and nonhandicapped readers -- an advantage which cannot be too strongly advocated.

Reader Assistance

All library users need considerable assistance in order to use libraries effectively. This is especially true of selective media readers, not simply because of their handicaps but because most libraries are geared almost exclusively to use by sighted readers. It is here that the decentralization of the library effort should be as complete as it is possible to make it -- ideally, on a one-to-one basis between the library user and a person fully competent to represent the library. Yet, as critical as it is, this whole area of reader assistance is presently pathetically weak in all but a handful of libraries.

Direct help, by people, on such a one-to-one basis will be needed especially in finding information on specific subjects, in identifying and selecting materials for specific purposes, in understanding procedures, in

using unfamiliar equipment, in using network arrangements, and in many other situations. In addition, a very substantial amount of what might be termed "indirect" assistance will be involved in selecting and preparing materials for each library function, in reproducing materials in different media, in preparing bibliographic tools, in preparing instructions in various media, and many similar behind-the-scenes functions. In the case of readers who are physically unable to visit the library, often there will be a need to assist them at their residences. Obviously, the success of the entire enterprise will depend on the people who perform these services -- their competency and their motivation -- more than on any other factor. A background of formal library education will be essential in some situations; in others, users will be better served by a different set of qualifications. Each position should be evaluated carefully and objectively, strictly from a user-oriented, service perspective.

If the Program Is To Be Used

The library services recommended in this report will be only fractionally effective if the critical function of creating awareness and interest is not given at least equal priority with other aspects of the program. This feature of the statewide library program must be vigorous, continuing, and of professional caliber -- qualities which few library public relations efforts achieve. The present very limited use of the two regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped is testimony to the need for reaching potential users.

The goals of such an on-going informational program are:

1. To reach nonusers with information about what is available to them.

2. To continually inform, update, and explain to existing users about materials and services available to them.

3. To help users and potential users to relate library materials and services to their own needs, concerns, and aspirations.

In the execution of a program for creating awareness and interest, there must be genuine involvement and commitment to the objectives of the program on the part of every library of every type in the State, and every agency and institution, public or private, serving visually and physically handicapped persons for whatever purpose. In other words, total functional decentralization is essential at the point where people are brought into the library program. At the same time, there will be many opportunities for increasing effectiveness and decreasing costs by centralizing other functions in the larger library agencies -- the Library of Congress, the State library agency, and the library systems.

The program can be divided into the following major functions:

The preparation of information materials designed primarily to reach nonusers.

First priority should be given to guides, prepared in a variety of formats, which describe in detail the full range of materials

and services available to selective media readers throughout the State and which explain how to use them. With the necessary modifications, these guides could serve as an administrative tool addressed primarily to the local libraries and as an information device for individuals, agencies, and institutions.

In addition, there should be a wide variety of printed materials (large print), tapes, radio and TV programs and spot announcements, articles for newspapers and periodicals of all kinds, and direct mailings. One of the most desirable approaches of all, face-to-face contacts, should be employed as widely as possible.

The preparation of effective materials and programs designed to create interest is clearly a job for specialists with recognized expertise and experience in the field. Since many of the basic materials could be used to advantage throughout the State, the State library agency should accept the responsibility for their preparation, either employing persons with the required skills or contracting with outside agencies. This is a proper and high-priority employment of LSCA or State funds. The Library of Congress already provides some excellent materials relating to its programs for selective media readers.

The public library systems should accept responsibility for appropriately modifying general publications for systemwide use and for the preparation of whatever additional materials are needed to convey specific information about regional and local services and programs. Again, unless the system maintains facilities for turning out work of a truly professional caliber, this should be contracted out to agencies which do. State funds made available to the systems should cover the cost of both systemwide and locally oriented materials.

The preparation of informational materials and programs designed primarily to inform users about library materials, services, and programs, and to relate them to their own interests.

Obviously, this function involves to a considerable extent the same principles and techniques as the preceding one, and in many respects they will overlap each other. Otherwise, the principles governing the allocation of responsibilities among the heirarchy of library agencies will apply in this function as in the foregoing.

The distribution of informational materials and programs to the actual user or potential user.

Again, it will be impossible in many respects to separate this function from the preceding -- as in the case of a radio program, for example, where the preparation of a program and broadcasting the same program often would be arranged at the same point. On the other hand, the preparation of a brochure may be quite

different from seeing that the brochures finally reach all of the persons who should have them. This distribution responsibility will rest primarily on the library systems and local libraries. Whatever communication techniques are employed, the distribution must be on a saturation basis as far as handicapped persons are concerned.

Every library in the State -- public, school, or college -- must, as an absolute minimum, know how to proceed and be motivated to so proceed to insure that any handicapped reader receives the full range of library services which exist to serve his or her needs.

Likewise, every institution or agency which serves these persons should be able and should be so motivated to direct and assist members of their clientele to obtain library services. In the smaller libraries often this will be essentially a referral function, but it should always be more than that. In the referral action there must be the kind of assistance and followthrough that accepts an on-going responsibility for satisfying the patrons' library needs.

Obviously, we are dealing with a major assignment here -- one that will require a person to be attached to the system staff with the sole responsibility of service to handicapped readers. With as much assistance as is feasible from volunteers, this person would seek out library users and nonusers and meet them on a face-to-face basis; he or she would speak to groups, work closely with other agencies, assist in arrangements for transportation, and otherwise expedite the process of bringing blind and handicapped persons together with library services. In some situations, it may be desirable that more than one system be served by the same person.

There should be on-going State support to employ in each system a person (or persons) to carry out these functions, in addition to other related duties described in a later section of this report.

The persons appointed to these positions should be selected for such qualities as interest, humaneness, industry, experience with volunteer workers, and general education rather than primarily for a background of library experience or library education. If handicapped persons can be found with suitable qualifications, so much the better. They will, of course, be advised and assisted by other members of the system staff, by the Division of Library Development, by the regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped, and by whatever volunteers are recruited for the purpose.

A Radio or Television Program

The possibilities for instituting a regular radio or television program, preferably statewide, for selective media readers throughout the State should be fully explored, perhaps sharing sponsorship with another agency providing other related services for the same clientele. Such a

program could carry, on a regular and predictable basis and at a realistic time of day, information about library services, book discussions, and similar programs built around books and reading. Going beyond the public relations function, the program would likely carry actual content material, such as the reading on the air of books of general interest. The possibilities for exploiting cable television should be carefully watched.

In summary, although the need for reaching and informing handicapped library users and nonusers about library services is much more acute, most of what needs to be done will be very similar, in both principle and technique, to what should be done, but usually is not, for sighted public library users and nonusers.

The conditions governing library service to handicapped readers, not the least of which is the high per capita cost, make it utter folly not to make sure that the persons they are designed to serve are exposed to a continuing flow of information about them.

Furthermore, although this is not the place to plead the cause of public libraries apart from their use by selective media readers, it is highly appropriate to plead again the point that has been made repeatedly in other contexts throughout this report -- that it would be to the advantage of *all* library users if opportunities were sought to combine the functions of informing both those readers who cannot use regular materials and those who can. They really are not all that different.

CHAPTER IV

RESPONSIBILITIES OF AGENCIES AND LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

In order to put into practical effect the program outlined in the preceding section, it will be necessary to clearly understand who will do what -- what roles shall be the assigned responsibility of each level in the functional heirarchy of library agencies, and what is the place of other related public and private agencies.

The Federal Government

Ideally, it will be most helpful if the Library of Congress, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, can be counted on to continue, and, hopefully, strengthen, those existing services which are most logically performed on a nationwide basis: the provision of reader materials, with a growing emphasis on tape cassettes as the most generally satisfactory format; provision of annotated lists and similar informational materials; research and experimentation with equipment, and the provision of as much of this equipment as possible; the development of regional and national bibliographic tools; and advisory services on all aspects of serving handicapped readers most effectively.

There seems to be no reason to expect that this longstanding and very useful program will not continue at least at its current level for the foreseeable future. As the source of many important services and practically all of the materials which are distributed by the two regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped, this program has been and should continue to be the backbone of the library program for selective media readers in New York State.

The prognosis for the continuation of Federal funds under Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act at their current levels during the tenure of the present administration is somewhat less favorable -- indeed, it is expected that they will be substantially reduced for the current year -- but until there is more evidence that it will be terminated, it should be considered as a possible supplementary source of support for special projects. It certainly would be unrealistic to look to the Federal Government for support beyond these two programs at this time.

The State Government

An improved library program for handicapped readers in New York State rests not only on initiating new services and strengthening existing ones, but on the creation of a functioning network of resources, services, and agencies in this specialized area. This kind of structured cooperation does not just happen by itself; it happens only in the presence of vigorous and enlightened leadership at the State level.

The following responsibilities will devolve upon the State library agency in the development and continuation of a library program as recommended. While essentially an administrative consideration, it is assumed that those recommended functions which conform to the role of the Division of Library Development -- advisory and consulting services, the administration of funds, development of standards and regulations, field training programs, and so forth -- will be lodged in that division; whereas, those functions which parallel the major responsibilities of the State Library will be lodged there -- that is, the operation of the Albany regional library as a library program. Obviously, the closest kind of coordination and cooperation between the two units will be required -- the kind of cooperation which is already being manifested in a number of other programs which the two units share.

1. By effective employment of the State and Federal funds which it administers, and by every other reasonable means, play a leadership and coordinating role in seeing that materials and services are systematically shared and otherwise efficiently deployed throughout the State.

2. Continue to operate the regional library for the blind and physically handicapped at Albany and to give every possible assistance to the regional library for the blind and physically handicapped operated by The New York Public Library in New York City as the major sources in the State for materials, as bibliographic and referral centers, as stages for training staff and volunteers throughout the State, as centers for the demonstration and loan of reading aids, and as sources for advice and counsel on all aspects of library services for selective media readers throughout the State.

   Both regional libraries should be strenghtened by the addition of adequate staff -- an increase of as much as 50 percent eventually would not be unreasonable -- so that delays in service do not occur and so as to carry out the functions enumerated above. The materials provided by the Library of Congress should be supplemented, where necessary, from State or LSCA funds. Obviously, sound management practices and proper working tools are fundamental. Many of the procedures in the regional libraries would seem to lend themselves to computer applications; this possibility should be explored, ideally under the leadership of the Library of Congress.

   In the operation of the Albany regional library, the present emphasis on the critical importance of the management aspects of the program is certainly most appropriate; without such an emphasis the program cannot possibly succeed. Likewise, the logic of employing the very considerable knowledge of the professional staff of the subject divisions of the State Library in serving reference and subject inquiries

received from users of the regional library is unassailable. It is strongly recommended, however, that a well qualified librarian or librarians be added to the regional library staff to assist in interpreting requests, in general book selection, and in the counseling of individual readers and agency and institutional borrowers, including libraries and library systems.

The regional library in New York City should be assisted, financially and otherwise, in obtaining more suitable quarters in another location, including facilities for in-library use by visually and physically handicapped readers. To this end funds for planning should be made available to The New York Public Library. Likewise, funds should be available to the New York State Library for planning the projected new quarters for the Albany regional library in the State Library and Museum building now under construction in the Mall.

Funds should also be made available to the regional library in New York City for transcribing materials in the Spanish language for the large Spanish-speaking population in the metropolitan area. There are at present almost no materials available anywhere in this language and in media which the handicapped can use, yet there are unlimited opportunities in New York City for inexpensively producing such materials.

Serious inequities existing because the New York City regional library serves Nassau and Suffolk counties will be discussed in a later section on funding.

3. A full-time position should be created in the Division of Library Development to include the following duties:

   a. To provide liaison with other agencies, such as the Commission for the Visually Handicapped, the Division for Physically Handicapped Children, and the many other public and private agencies working in this field.

   b. To provide advice and assistance to the library systems and local libraries throughout the State, including responsibility for seeing that training programs are provided for regular and volunteer staff members.

   c. To see that informational and public relations programs and materials are prepared for statewide use and are thoroughly distributed throughout the State. Highest priority should be given to basic guides for libraries, institutions, and individuals describing resources and programs in the State and explaining how to take advantage of them.

d. To assist, with an appropriate advisory committee, in the development of guidelines for aiding libraries of all types and sizes throughout the State to establish and maintain appropriate services for visually and physically handicapped readers. (The standards adopted by the American Library Association will be helpful in this regard.)

e. To develop, with the assistance of an appropriate advisory committee, a plan for the efficient deployment of transcribing facilities and services throughout the State.

f. To assume responsibility for assembling, and where necessary, developing, bibliographic tools which facilitate the identification and location of materials in various media.

g. To provide advice and counsel on all aspects of library service to handicapped readers.

4. Cause to be prepared, published, or performed at the State level materials and programs, and otherwise assist in informing selective media users and potential users about what is available to them.

   This activity should include exploring the feasibility of a regular radio or TV program for visually and physically handicapped persons, possibly in conjunction with other public or private agencies working with the same clientele.

5. Develop a loan collection of materials on blindness and other physical handicaps as they relate to reading.

6. See that research is carried on where it offers possibilities and is a proper concern of State government, and especially to conduct an on-going evaluation of programs and to make or recommend changes as appropriate.

7. From funds allocated to the Division of Library Development for such purposes, contract with public or private agencies, including libraries, to perform services or operate programs which promise to benefit the larger statewide program.

The Public Library Systems

Each public library system should receive funds from the State to be used for a program of library services to visually and physically handicapped readers in the system area, the program to be developed with the assistance of an advisory committee which includes selective media readers and to give attention to the following features.

1. Employing a person or persons for a number of hours each

week relating to the estimated number of visually and physically handicapped persons in the system area, but not less than 17½ hours per week. Where geographic and other conditions make it appear advantageous, the public library systems are advised to pool their resources and share the services of a single person. The duties of such a person should include:

a. Helping to locate selective media readers and potential readers and informing and assisting them to make the best use of available resources.

b. Otherwise helping to publicize the services of the library systems and the libraries in the system area.

c. Assisting libraries in the system area to serve selective media readers by all the means available to them.

d. Maintaining liaison with other agencies serving the same clientele, including the 3R's (reference and research library resources) systems.

e. Supervising and overseeing the loan of a collection of reading aids and reading materials to libraries and agencies in the system area.

f. Overseeing the transcribing of specific materials not otherwise available.

g. Helping to obtain and train volunteers in all of the above activities and overseeing and coordinating their efforts.

2. Developing and distributing information materials and programs to supplement those made available from the State library agency.

3. Developing within the system a collection of reading aids for loan to public and college libraries and other institutions in the system area having a need for such equipment; and providing assistance to public, college, or other libraries willing to establish reading centers for partially sighted readers.

4. Conducting or sharing in the conduct of training programs for volunteers and library staff members.

5. Arranging for materials, equipment, and personnel for transcribing specific materials not otherwise available.

6. Where appropriate, providing small rotating collections of large-print or other selective media materials for loan to libraries and institutions in the area.

7. Providing, and where necessary for local resources, developing, suitable bibliographic aids to assist in the identification of needed materials in all usable formats.

8. Administering a modest program of financial aid to community libraries or other agencies from funds received from the State for services to selective media readers, providing financial support for, or contracting for, the operation of programs and services, or for whatever other specific purposes will be most effective in furthering the program.

The Local Community

A very small minority of the visually and physically handicapped persons in most communities are users of the public library at this time. A survey conducted in Pennsylvania in 1968 showed it to be an optimistic 1.3 percent of the total estimated eligible population in that state, and there is no reason why it would be significantly different in New York State. There are undoubtedly several reasons for this, but the average public library has had little or nothing for handicapped users, and if it happened to have something useful, no one knew about it. This would seem to be reason enough.

The statewide program outlined in this document is intended to involve the local library very intimately, because it is at this point that viable contacts between the user and the library are most likely to happen. Where the library users are students, they will, of course, also be members of the school or college community and hence will use the school or college library to meet many of their needs. In the sense that the term "local library" is used here, it is meant to include school and college libraries as the place where the actual transaction occurs between the library and the user.

While it is not reasonable to expect that the local library can provide completely on its own the knowledge and resources necessary for such a highly specialized service, it is reasonable to expect the local library to accept its share of the responsibility for service to selective media readers in its community of users and to take full advantage of the help available to it.

The local library's role, then, should include the following.

1. First and foremost, and as a very minimum, the local library should take positive steps, using all of the materials, media, services, and assistance available to it, to locate handicapped persons and to see that they understand about library services and are assisted to use them. "Assistance" in this sense may mean, for example, registration with a regional

library for the blind and physically handicapped, securing or servicing equipment such as a tape cassette player, locating special materials or transcribing services, assistance in book selection, hand delivery of materials and equipment, or innumerable other functions. More often than not, in public libraries at least, the use of volunteers will be desirable in carrying out these services.

2. Depending on the size of the library's community, and according to standards to be developed by the State library agency, the local public library should:

   a. Maintain rotating collections of materials in various media on loan from the library system, regional library, or other source, as well as reading devices for the partially sighted. Larger libraries will likely want to own some of the most-used materials and equipment. The local library should borrow from statewide, systemwide, and other pools specific materials to meet special user needs.

   b. Maintain on a permanent basis such minimal reference tools as can be justified by their anticipated use (e.g., a braille dictionary).

   c. Maintain extensive bibliographic tools and services in order to locate selective media materials in other collections.

   d. Provide, or arrange for access to, transcribing services for urgently needed materials not otherwise available.

3. All public libraries should make a special effort to develop and encourage the use of any and all services which handicapped and nonhandicapped users will find equally useful.

   Systems and large cities should, for example, explore dial-up telephone information services, such as are provided in the District of Columbia, for 24-hour information on current activities in the community and many other information possibilities. Prerecorded tapes, prepared, serviced, and supervised by handicapped persons could provide, at the same time, useful employment and a useful information service.

4. All local libraries should encourage the use of library materials and services in the library building. Wherever there is any possibility of such use, buildings should be so located and arranged that handicapped persons can use them as conveniently and effectively as possible. Listening rooms and areas equipped with special reading aids

and materials should be given consideration. Wherever possible, an architect who has made a study of eliminating architectural barriers should be employed, and an advisory committee representing handicapped persons is always desirable.

5. There will be situations in which the library system will wish to designate a suitable public library to carry out, on a contractual basis, more or less of the systemwide service program. In such cases there should be assurance that the entire system area will be equitably served.

6. There is a large reservoir of good will and resources in every community which can add immeasurably to the library's capacity to meet the library needs of handicapped persons. It is part of the library's job to tap that reservoir. This includes liaison with other public and private agencies which provide, or are interested in, services to the visually and physically handicapped; the recruitment and training of volunteers; and the solicitation of gifts, such as reading aids.

Other Public and Private Agencies

In the field of service to the visually and physically handicapped there are a great many agencies and institutions providing a large variety of useful functions. Some of these, such as Recording for the Blind, Inc., which records scholarly textbook materials, efficiently perform unique and necessary functions very closely related to libraries. Others, such as the Commission for the Visually Handicapped in the New York State Department of Social Services, assist visually handicapped persons in more general ways, including job training and placement. The State Education Department's Division for Physically Handicapped Children and its Special Education Instructional Materials Centers help the schools to do a better job with handicapped children. The special schools for blind and physically handicapped children certainly have acquired expertise, knowledge, and resources which could contribute much to a larger program, either by contract or some other reciprocal arrangement. Many other agencies provide assistance to people with visual and other physical impairments, in as many different ways, often directing them and assisting them to use library services, and sometimes even maintaining small loan collections for use by their clientele. It would be impossible even to list all of these related agencies here, but a list of some of the agencies which work most closely with the visually and partially sighted is appended to this report. (See appendix I.)

The important point for library planning is that most of these agencies and institutions have acquired a place in the total scheme of service to the visually and physically handicapped; they have their followings and their supporters, and they have acquired insights and competencies which are invaluable. Any plan for library services to the persons which they too serve must take them into careful consideration. The service traditions and patterns which have been established should not be disturbed or duplicated, but should be respected and exploited, whenever possible, in the library program. In some cases this may mean subsidies to or contracts with such agencies as the most efficient and the most effective means of furthering the library program.

Finally, in concluding this chapter of recommendations relating to the responsibilities of agencies and levels of government, it is in order to explain why two concepts being furthered by the administration of the Library of Congress's Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped -- subregional libraries and low vision reading centers -- are not specifically mentioned in the foregoing recommendations. (See appendixes VIII and IX.)

The reason is not that these concepts have been rejected, but simply that the basic objectives which each aims to accomplish have been incorporated into the statewide program proposals more intensively than might have been the case had they been regarded as distinct features to be superimposed on a different kind of program. It is hoped and expected under the recommended plan that *every* library will become a carefully tailored low vision reading center according to the current needs of the population it serves. The relatively unique library situation in New York State makes it feasible to share equipment, materials, and expertise and to shift them from place to place as needs change -- providing at the same time the most even and the most economical coverage of the State. The same logic holds in the case of subregional libraries, which presumably were conceived as a device to decentralize some of the service aspects of the regional library programs and bring them closer to people. Again, the recommendations embrace the objective and mean to provide the machinery for its accomplishment. In fact, it is not intended that there should be anything in the plan which would preclude the possibility, if any library or library system so wishes, of adopting the Library of Congress terminology and otherwise subscribing to either of these concepts in a formal sense.

CHAPTER V

FUNDING THE PROGRAM

New York State is in the fortunate position of having a unique structure of library systems and networks which at once provides both an ideal organizational framework and a highly practical means of implementing even such a relatively specialized program as has been outlined here. The local public, school, and academic libraries, complemented by the public library and reference and research library systems and the State library agency, make up a loose and flexible but highly articulated statewide library organization which combines the important advantages of the autonomous community library with the equally significant advantages of a broad based, sophisticated, library enterprise. Almost automatically, those functions which demand a close and individualized relationship with the community and readers are fully decentralized; at the same time, the economies which derive from systematic sharing and highly centralized management functions are made no less feasible.

Acceptance by the State of the major share of the support of the library system is an important factor in the degree of equity and uniformity of service which now exists throughout New York State in library programs for sighted readers. The specialized needs and the sparsely scattered distribution of visually and physically handicapped persons make it especially important to fully exploit the possibilities of the existing library structure, financing the major portion of the program from Federal and State sources. Indeed, the rationale for looking to the larger units of government for support of this program is much the same as for other aspects of education where the trend is even more evident but certainly is no more valid.

As has been noted elsewhere in this report, the services that are presently provided for visually and physically handicapped readers in New York State are provided through the two regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped. The materials are supplied by the Federal Government through the Library of Congress to the regional libraries in New York City and Albany, which, in turn, are operated by The New York Public Library and the New York State Library as one aspect of their service programs. It should be pointed out here that under this arrangement The New York Public Library becomes the only city library in the State which bears the cost of serving this special category of users, in addition to which it serves without compensation the two Long Island counties of Nassau and Suffolk. In a similar arrangement, New York State provides service to a limited number of handicapped readers in Vermont, although for the past several years the state of Vermont has been making some contributions to the program in the form of equipment grants. With the minor exceptions noted elsewhere, most of the local libraries are doing little or nothing.

There were, chiefly in urban situations, local contributions of miscellaneous pieces of equipment from such private sources as service clubs and some help from other agencies. While this kind of assistance is not unimportant and its continuation should be encouraged, it is not sufficiently regular, predictable, or general to be a major factor in planning a statewide program.

It would be difficult to estimate the dollar value of the materials and services provided annually to New York State handicapped readers by the Federal Government through the two regional libraries, but it is an important contribution. The value of the "franking" privilege alone, which allows these materials to be mailed free-of-charge, is considerable. A strong case can be made for substantially increased Federal support, but however valid the reasons, it would do no good to enumerate them here.

The Funding Recommendations

The library program described in the preceding pages should be implemented by 1) continuation, at least at present levels, of the Federal program of providing materials and services to the two regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped; 2) assumption on the part of local libraries, making full use of the resources and services available to them from all sources, of their responsibility to see that visually and physically handicapped persons are aware of and have adequate opportunity to use library materials and services as regular members of their communities; and 3) assumption by the State government of the cost of the remaining elements of the recommended program.

On the basis of standards and guidelines outlined in *The COMSTAC Report*,[5] and on experience gained in New York and other states, it is estimated that the cost of this major segment of the total program would be approximately $30 annually per eligible user.[6] (It is worth noting that this is well below *The COMSTAC Report* estimates, which are five to seven times the cost of serving nonhandicapped readers.) Funds in this amount should be made available, by revision of Education Law, for the specific purpose of providing library service to physically handicapped persons in the State who cannot use, unaided, regular printed reading materials; such funds to be administered by the Education Department according to standards

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[5]Commission on Standards and Accreditation of Services for the Blind, pp. 195-217.

[6]It is recommended that the ratio of 7.5 blind, visually handicapped, and physically handicapped per 1,000 total population, suggested by the Library of Congress, be used as the population base in computing the formula recommended here.

and regulations adopted by the Board of Regents and to be allocated among the various library agencies as follows in order to carry out the recommended program:

1. Two regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped: $7.50 per eligible user in the area served.

2. The Division of Library Development: $2 per eligible user throughout the State.

3. The 22 public library systems: a. $5,000 to each system; b. $20 per eligible user in the system area.

The above formulas might be phased in over a 3-year period: 50 percent in 1974-75; 75 percent in 1975-76; and 100 percent in 1976-77. It is essential that the amounts suggested for the statewide program (the two regional libraries and the Division of Library Development) not be further reduced. These should receive first priority.

It is recommended that since the amount of Federal funds[7] received under the Library Services and Construction Act, Title I, are uncertain and already drastically reduced, they should not be counted on for on-going support, but rather for planning grants, research, and other special projects.

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[7]In 1970-71, the last year of a specialized title for the blind and physically handicapped under LSCA, New York State received $39,509 for this purpose under LSCA IVB. In 1971-72, the LSCA Titles I and IV were combined. New York State expended $71,297 from Title I for service to the blind and physically handicapped in 1971-72. The level of the appropriation is not yet determined for 1972-73; the President's budget calls for nearly a 50 percent cut. The President has twice vetoed HEW appropriation bills at higher levels.

ESTIMATED YIELD OF PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE FORMULA[8]

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Rate of implementation[8]	50%	75%	100%
Estimated total eligibles[9]	136,830	136,830	136,830
Library agencies:			
NYPL - Regional Library (at $7.50/cap.)[10]	$293,986	$440,904	$587,872
NYSL - Regional Library (at $7.50/cap.)[11]	$219,650	$328,725	$438,300
Public Library Systems			
$5,000 grants/system	$110,000	$110,000	$110,000
$20/capita	$1,368,230	$2,052,345	$2,736,460
	$1,478,230	$2,162,345	$2,846,460
Division of Library Development			
(at $2/capita)	$136,830	$205,245	$273,660
Totals	$2,128,696	$3,137,219	$4,146,292[12]

[8]It is proposed that all sums except the flat grant of $5,000 per system be phased in over a 3-year period.

[9]"Eligibles" refers to the estimated number of blind, visually and physically handicapped, when the Library of Congress suggested ratio of 7.5 such handicapped persons per 1,000 population is used.

[10]Number of handicapped in area served by The New York Public Library - regional library estimated at 78,383.

[11]Number of handicapped in area served by New York State Library - regional library estimated at 58,440.

[12]The program cost thus approximates the $30 per capita figure, which totals $4,104,900, using the estimated base of 136,830 eligible persons.

IMPROVING LIBRARY SERVICES TO THE BLIND, PARTIALLY SIGHTED, AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED IN NEW YORK STATE

GRANTS TO EACH PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM UNDER PROPOSED FORMULA

System	Total Population	7.5 Handicapped per 1,000 pop.[13]	$20/Handicapped + $5,000
A. Area Served by NYPL Regional Library			
New York	3,306,377	24,795	$500,900
Brooklyn	2,602,012	19,515	395,300
Queens	1,987,174	14,903	303,060
Nassau[14]	1,428,838	10,718	219,360
Suffolk[14]	1,127,030	8,452	174,040
Subtotal	10,451,431	78,383	$1,592,660
B. Area Served by NYSL Regional Library			
Buffalo	1,113,491	8,347	$171,940
Chautauqua-Cattaraugus	228,971	1,718	39,360
Chemung-Southern Tier	284,109	2,130	47,600
Clinton-Essex-Franklin	151,496	1,132	27,640
Finger Lakes	281,993	2,115	47,300
Four County	369,082	2,767	60,340
Mid-Hudson	480,647	3,608	77,160
Mid-York	403,534	3,030	65,600
Mohawk Valley	294,348	2,205	49,100
Nioga	331,747	2,490	54,800
North Country	325,040	2,437	53,740
Onondaga	472,835	3,548	75,960
Pioneer	961,899	7,215	149,300
Ramapo Catskill	530,935	3,983	84,660
Southern Adirondack	228,605	1,718	39,360
Upper Hudson	439,252	3,292	70,840
Westchester[14]	894,406	6,705	139,100
Subtotal	7,792,390	58,440	$1,253,800
Grand Total	18,243,821	136,830	$2,846,460

[13]Estimated number of blind, visually and physically handicapped, using Library of Congress ratio of 7.5 such handicapped persons per 1,000 population.

[14]Entire county used since it is estimated that by 1974-75 these systems, which now serve a population somewhat less than the entire county, will be serving the entire county. All other population figures are those currently certified for purposes of State aid under Education Law §272, 273.

APPENDIX I

SELECTED LIST OF AGENCIES IN NEW YORK CONCERNED WITH SERVICE TO THE VISUALLY HANDICAPPED*

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Department of Social Services
1450 Western Avenue
Albany, New York 12203
(518) 474-2121
George K. Wyman, Commissioner

Administers the federal-state program of financial assistance to the blind through county departments of public welfare. Mail inquiries should be sent in duplicate.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

LOCAL SCHOOLS

Education Department, Division for Handicapped Children
Albany, New York 12224
(518) 474-2121
Anthony J. Pelone, Director

Est. 1926. Serves New York State. Supported by public funds.
Administers supplemental state funds for training of teachers of visually handicapped children in local schools. Provides consultation on educational services for preschool through high school level blind and partially sighted students. Subsidizes reader service for university students.

For information about local facilities, consult the superintendent of schools in the area.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Lavelle School for the Blind
East 221st Street and Paulding Avenue
Bronx, New York 10469
(212) 882-1212
Sr. M. Floretta, Superintendent

Est. 1904. Inc. 1909. Serves New York State. Supported by public funds, endowment, and Greater New York Fund.

*This is not comprehensive. Taken from American Foundation for the Blind. Directory of Agencies Serving the Visually Handicapped in the U.S., 17th ed. 1971.

Provides educational services for preschool through secondary level blind children including the multiply handicapped. Residential and day programs available.

Member: AAWB, AEVH.

New York Institute for the Education of the Blind
999 Pelham Parkway
New York, New York 10069
(212) KI-7-1234
Dr. William D. May, Director

Est. 1831. Serves the United States. Supported by endowment, public funds, and contribution.

Provides educational services for preschool through secondary level blind children, including the multiply handicapped. Offers evaluation, prevocational and vocational training, placement, and follow-up. Provides rehabilitation services in orientation and mobility, home mechanics, personal management, home economics, and communications.

Operates summer camp. Eye health services include diagnostic, medical, and surgical treatment. Public information program includes a speakers bureau.

Member: AEVH.

New York State School for the Blind
Richmond Avenue
Batavia, New York 14020
(716) 343-5384
Thomas A. Patterson, Superintendent

Est. 1868. Operates under the New York State Department of Education. Serves New York State. Supported by public funds.

Provides education on the elementary through secondary level for blind children including the multiply handicapped.

Member: AEVH.

LIBRARY SERVICES

LENDING LIBRARY AND DISTRIBUTOR OF TALKING BOOK MACHINES

New York Public Library, Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
166 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10013
(212) 925-1011
Donald W. Allyn, Librarian

Est. 1895. Serves New York City, and Nassau and Suffolk counties. Supported by public funds, endowment, and contribution.

Regional library providing braille books, tape, talking books, and talking book machines. Large-type books are not available from Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Local branches should be contacted.

Member: AAWB, AEVH, NBA, NSPB.

New York State Library, Library for the Blind
226 Elm Street
Albany, New York 12202
(518) 474-5935

Est. 1896. Serves New York State, except Long Island and New York City. Also serves Vermont. Supported by public funds.

Regional library providing braille books, tape, talking books, and talking book machines. Large type books are available through public library channels in New York State.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

Commission for the Visually Handicapped
1450 Western Avenue
Albany, New York 12203
(518) 457-6850
John A. Baldwin, Director

Est. 1913. A division of the New York State Department of Social Services. Serves New York State. Supported by public funds.

Offers evaluation, prevocational and vocational training, placement, and follow-up. Operates vending stand and home employment programs. Rehabilitation services include orientation and mobility, home mechanics, personal management, home economics, and communications. Multiply handicapped accepted.

Provides consultation and referral services and psychological testing. Has public education program. Maintains a state-wide blindness register. Provides home teaching services and parent consultation.

Member: AAWB, AEVH, NRA.

Branch offices listed under LOCAL SERVICES.

LOCAL SERVICES

ALBANY

Albany Association of the Blind, Inc.
301 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12206
(518) 463-1211
Joseph W. Pike, Executive Director

Est. 1908. Inc. 1913. Serves Albany, Greene, Rensselaer, Schenectady, and Schoharie counties. Supported by contribution, workshop sales, subcontracts, endowment, and fees for service.

Provides evaluation, prevocational and vocational training. Operates workshop. Provides rehabilitation services in orientation and mobility, home and personal management and mechanics, and communications. Has residential facilities for the multiply handicapped, and special programs for teenagers. Distributes talking book machines.

Offers casework, groupwork, psychological counseling and testing, and recreation program. Has low vision clinic, and cooperates with Albany Medical Center in the development of prevention of blindness techniques. Has eye health public education program.

Member: AAWB.

Commission for the Visually Handicapped
74 State Street
Albany, New York 12207
(518) 474-6146

See REHABILITATION SERVICES, Commission for the Visually Handicapped.

BINGHAMTON

Blind Work Association, Inc.
55 Washington Street
Binghamton, New York 13901
(607) 724-2428
James F. Zinck, Managing Director

Est. 1926. Inc. 1939. Serves Broome, Tioga, Tompkins, Cortland, Chenango, Otsego, and Delaware counties. Supported by contribution and endowment.

Offers vocational training. Operates workshop. Provides braille books, tape, recorders.

Offers consultation and referral services and recreational program. Sells aids and appliances. Provides eye health public education. Conducts preschool

vision screening program, maintains office and information service for southern tier chapter of central New York Eye Bank. Eyeglasses available. Public information program includes speakers bureau.

Member: NIB, AAWB.

BUFFALO

Buffalo Association for the Blind
864 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14209
(716) 882-1025
Clophos F. Bulleigh, Executive Director

Est. and Inc. 1908. Serves Erie County primarily and offers limited service to Niagara, Western Olean, Genesee, and Wyoming counties. Supported by workshop sales and subcontracts, United Fund, endowment, fees for service, and community service clubs.

Operates workshop. Provides evaluation and pre-vocational training. Provides rehabilitation services in orientation and mobility, personal management, and communications. Distributes and repairs talking book machines.

Has recreation and aids and appliances programs, day center, eye health public education, and public information programs including speakers bureau. Accepts multiply handicapped.

Member: AAWB, MRA, NIB, NRA.

The Catholic Guild for the Blind, Inc.
525 Washington Street
Buffalo, New York 14203
(716) 856-4494
Anne Busalacchi, Program Director

Est. 1939. Inc. 1940. A member agency of Catholic Charities. Serves Buffalo diocese. Supported by contribution.

Provides recreational program, referral services, volunteer aid, and reader service.

Member: AAWB, AFCWB.

Commission for the Visually Handicapped
125 Main Street
Buffalo, New York 14203
(716) 842-4460

See REHABILITATION SERVICES, Commission for the Visually Handicapped.

ELMIRA

Southern Tier Association for the Blind, Inc.
719 Lake Street
Elmira, New York 14901
(607) RE 2-2653
Andrew J. Bowers, Executive Director

Est. and inc. 1930. Serves Chemung, Schuyler, and Steuben counties. Supported by contributions, workshop sales, endowment, and fees for service.

Offers vocational training. Operates workshop and home employment programs. Provides rehabilitation services in orientation and mobility, personal management, home management. Multiply handicapped accepted.

Offers talking book machines, braille, recreation programs and referral services. Coordinates pre-school vision testing program.

Member: AAWB.

GLENS FALLS

Glens Falls Association for the Blind
65 Ridge Street
Glens Falls, New York 12801
(518) 792-3421
Helen E. Buckley, Executive Director

Est. 1920. Inc. 1965. Serves Warren and Washington counties and part of Saratoga County. Supported by United Fund and endowment.

Provides home employment program, referral services, recreational program, volunteer aid, talking book machines, and public information program.

Member: AAWB.

JAMESTOWN

Southwestern Tier Association for the Blind, Inc.
406 East Fourth Street
Jamestown, New York 14701
(716) 485-7561
Dorothea S. Aitken, Executive Secretary

Est. and inc. 1921. Serves Chautauqua and Allegany counties. Maintained in liaison with county welfare offices.

Operates home employment program. Provides consultation and referral services, recreational program, volunteer aid, and talking book machines. Sells aids and appliances. Has eye health public education program. Public information program includes a speakers bureau.

MINEOLA

Industries for the Blind of New York State
114 Old Country Road
Mineola, New York 11501
(516) 248-7081
J. C. Goehrig, Administrator

Inc. 1946. Serves New York State. Supported by fees for service.

Sales organization for blind-made products. Receives orders and allocates them to workshops for blind persons.

Member: AAWB.

NEW YORK CITY

American Bible Society
Broadway and 61st Street
New York, New York 10023
(212) 581-7400

American Federation of Catholic Workers for the Blind
154 East 23rd Street
New York, New York 10010
(212) 473-7800

American Foundation for the Blind, Inc.
15 West 16th Street
New York, New York 10003
(212) 924-0420

American Foundation for Overseas Blind, Inc.
22 West 17th Street
New York, New York 10003
(212) 924-0420

Anthonian Hall, Inc.
101 Greene Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11238
(212) NE 8-7442
Gladys R. Smith, President

Est. and inc. 1934. Serves Metropolitan New York. Supported by contribution and fees. Provides residence facilities for blind women.

The Associated Blind, Inc.
135 West Twenty-third Street
New York, New York 10011
(212) 255-1122
Irving M. Selis, Executive Director

Est. 1938. Inc. 1939. Area served not limited. Supported by contribution and endowment.

Offers vocational training, placement, and follow-up. Operates chair caning workshop and maintains piano tuning referral service. Provides rehabilitation services in personal management, home economics, and communications. Provides braille books, talking book machines, and reader service.

Offers consultation and referral services, group work, recreational program, and volunteer aid. Has eye health public education. Public information program includes speakers bureau.

Member: AAWB, AEVH, APHA, ACB, ALA.

Association for the Advancement of Blind Children, Inc.
162-10 Highland Avenue
Jamaica, New York 11432
Martha Rosen, Executive Director

Est. and inc. 1956. Serves New York City, Yonkers, and Nassau County. Supported by public funds and contributions.

Provides educational services for profoundly retarded and multiply handicapped blind children who cannot be served by other schools and agencies. Offers evaluation and prevocational training, consultation and referral services, volunteer aid, and aids and appliances.

Association of the Junior Leagues of America, Inc.
825 3rd Avenue
New York, New York 10017
(212) EL 5-4380

Blind Industrial Workers' Association of New York State, Inc.
1072 Bergen Street
Brooklyn, New York 11216
(212) IN 7-9858
George Topozian, President

Inc. 1922. Serves New York City and Nassau County. Supported by contribution and earnings.

Operates workshop. Provides retail outlet for blind-made products.

Offers evaluation, prevocational and vocational training, placement, and follow-up. Operates workshop and home employment programs. Provides rehabilitation services and home personal management, home economics, communication skills and neighborhood travel orientation. Supplies braille and large-type books.

Brooklyn Bureau of Community Service
285 Schermerhorn Street
Brooklyn, New York 11217
(212) 875-0710
Lester Peddy, Executive Director

Est. 1866. Serves Kings County. Supported by workshop sales and subcontracts, endowment, public funds, contribution, and Greater New York Fund.

Offers individual and family counseling, recreational programs and psychological testing. Operates summer camp for adults.

Member: AAWB, NASW.

Catholic Guild for the Blind
122 East Twenty-second Street
New York, New York 10010
(212) 677-5000
Ann T. Snyder, Director

Est. 1952. Inc. 1954. Division of Archdiocesan Catholic Charities. Serves New York City area. Supported by Catholic Charities and purchase of service from government agencies.

Provides rehabilitation services in orientation and mobility, personal management, homemaking, communications, casework, and English as a second language.

Catholic Guild for the Blind
191 Joralemon Street
Brooklyn, New York 11201
(212) 596-8540-3
Sister Anne Columba, CSJ, Program Director

Est. 1945. Inc. 1956. A division of Catholic Charities Office for the Handicapped. Serves Kings and Queens counties. Supported by contribution and membership fees.

Provides tutoring services for the elementary through secondary school child.

Provides religious counseling and services, reader service, braille and large-type books, tape, recreation program.

Member: AAWB, AEVH, AFCWB.

Choose, Inc.
11 Park Place
New York, New York 10007
(212) 964-7250
Samuel K. Wolff, President

Est. 1967. Inc. 1966. Serves the New York City metropolitan area. Supported by foundation grants and contributions.

Provides career counseling and placement services for blind students and job applicants. Offers information on occupations to employers and blind persons. Through referral to other agencies, provides clients with social, rehabilitation, and medical services. Has public information program.

Commission for the Visually Handicapped
15 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
(212) 488-5897-9

See REHABILITATION SERVICES, Commission for the Visually Handicapped.

Commission for the Visually Handicapped
89-02 Sutphin Boulevard
Jamaica, New York 11435
(212) 523-2058

See REHABILITATION SERVICES, Commission for the Visually Handicapped.

Commission for the Visually Handicapped
1377 Jerome Avenue
Bronx, New York 10452
(212) 992-9250

See REHABILITATION SERVICES, Commission for the Visually Handicapped.

Episcopal Guild for the Blind
157 Montague Street
Brooklyn, New York 11201
(212) 625-4886

Fight for Sight, Inc., National Council to Combat Blindness, Inc.
41 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019
(212) PL 1-1118

Gospel Association for the Blind, Inc.
15-16 122nd Street
College Point, New York 11356
(212) 353-7577

Guide Dog Foundation for the Blind, Inc.
109-19 72nd Avenue
Flushing, New York 11375
(212) BO 3-4885

Guiding Eyes for the Blind, Inc.
106 East 41st Street
New York, New York 10017
(212) 683-5165

The Industrial Home for the Blind
57 Willoughby Street
Brooklyn, New York 11201
(212) 522-2122
John F. Brady, Executive Director

Est. 1893. Inc. 1895. Serves Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk counties. Supported by contribution, fees for service, and endowment.

Offers evaluation, prevocational and vocational training, placement, and follow-up. Operates workshop and vending stand programs. Provides rehabilitation services in orientation and mobility, home mechanics, personal management, home economics, and communications. Provides braille and large-type books, tape and recorders, and talking books. Reader service available. Residential facilities for adults.

Operates nursery school. Consultation to children and parents. Offers group work, recreational program, psychological testing, volunteer aid, and consultation and referral services. Sells aids and appliances. Eye health services include public education program, diagnostic, medical, and surgical treatment, low vision clinic, and research program. Eyeglasses available.

Member: NIB, NRA, AAWB, AEVH.

Maintains the following special facilities and district offices:

IHB Anne Sullivan Residence for Deaf-Blind Men, *520 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11216 (212) 622-6504.*

IHB Braille Library, *329 Hempstead Turnpike, West Hempstead, New York 11552 (516) 485-2557.*

IHB Brooklyn Service Center, *57 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, New York 11201 (212) 522-2122.*

IHB Burrwood Residence, *Cold Spring Harbor, New York 11724 (516) 692-7070.*

IHB Work Activities Center, *198 Miller Place, Hicksville, New York 11801 (516) 938-7043.*

IHB Community Dispensary, *20-20 Jericho Turnpike, New Hyde Park, New York 11040 (516) 488-4300.*

IHB Brooklyn Day Center, *57 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, New York 11201 (212) 522-2122.*

IHB Industries, *1000 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11216 (212) 783-1300. Also 520 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11216 (212) 622-6504.*

IHB Rehabilitation Center, *20-20 Jericho Turnpike, New Hyde Park, New York 11040 (516) 488-4300.*

IHB Nassau Day Center, *652 Merrick Road, Baldwin, New York 11510 (516) 223-1012.*

IHB Nassau Service Center, *329 Hempstead Turnpike, West Hempstead, New York 11552 (516) 485-2557.*

IHB North Suffolk Day Center, *Cold Spring Harbor, New York 11724 (516) 692-7070.*

IHB Queens Day Center, *97-20 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica, New York 11435 (212) JA 6-3000.*

IHB South Suffolk Day Center, *Bay Shore, New York 11706 (516) 475-8455.*

IHB Suffolk Service Center, *Bay Shore, New York 11706 (516) 475-8455.*

Operates: National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults, *105 Fifth Avenue, New Hyde Park, New York 11040 (516) 746-4440.*

Jewish Braille Institute of America, Inc.
110 East 30th Street
New York, New York 10016
(212) 889-2525

The Jewish Guild for the Blind
15 West 65th Street
New York, New York 10023
(212) 595-2000
Mr. Aubrey Mallach, Executive Director

Est. and inc. 1914. Serves Metropolitan New York. Supported by contributions, public funds, fees for service, and endowment.

Provides pre-vocational and vocational training, placement and follow-up and rehabilitation services in orientation and mobility, home and personal management, communication. Conducts workshop and Work Activity Center. Operates a mental health service including a psychiatric clinic, school and day treatment center for multi-handicapped blind children and adolescents, offers placement and consultation. Provides braille discs, and tapes. Operates a summer day camp for children and older adults. Has home for the aged blind in Yonkers.

Provides casework services and group work for older blind persons.

Member: AAWB, AEVH, CSWE, NCSW.

John Milton Society for the Blind
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027
(212) 870-3045

Louis Braille Foundation for Blind Musicians, Inc.
112 East 19th Street
New York, New York 10003
(212) YU 2-7290

Matilda Ziegler Publishing Company for the Blind, Inc.
20 West 17th Street
New York, New York 10011
(212) 242-0263

National Accreditation Council for Agencies Serving the Blind and Visually Handicapped, Inc.
79 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10002
(212) 683-8581

National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults
105 5th Avenue
New Hyde Park, New York 11040
(516) 746-4440

National Industries for the Blind, Inc.
50 West 44th Street
New York, New York 10036
(212) TN 7-5252

National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc.
79 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10002
(212) 684-3505

The New York Association for the Blind (Lighthouse)
111 East Fifty-ninth Street
New York, New York 10022
(212) EL 5-2200
Wesley D. Sprague, Executive Director

Inc. 1906. Serves Greater New York, Westchester County, and neighboring areas. Supported by contributions, endowment, fees for service, workshop sales and sub-contracts, and Greater New York Fund.

Provides prevocational, vocational, and on the job training, and placement. Operates workshop. Offers training in orientation and mobility, personal management, and communications and community rehabilitation teaching. Recreation services include residential and day summer camps, skill development, adult education and special interest programs. Has Child Development Center for visually impaired children. Offers reader service.

Offers social work and group counseling services. Has medical consultative services including low vision and audiology. Has music school, volunteer aid, and public information program. Accredited by NAC.

Member: NIB, AAWB, AEVH, NRA.

Maintains the following branches:

Camp Lighthouse, *Waretown, New Jersey 08758 (609) MY 8-5061.*

Lighthouse Industries, *36-20 Northern Boulevard, Long Island City, New York 11101 (212) ST 4-0106.*

Men's Residence, *31-65 Forty-sixth Street, Astoria, New York 11103 (212) AS 4-8392.*

Queens Center, *60-05 Woodhaven Boulevard, Elmhurst, New York 11375 (212) TW 9-9100.*

River Lighthouse, *Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York 12520 (914) 534-9540.*

Westchester Lighthouse, *346 Mamaroneck Avenue, White Plains, New York 10605 (914) RO 1-3221.*

Women's Residence, *60-15 Wetherole Street, Elmhurst, New York 11373 (212) TW 9-5700.*

New York Bible Society
5 East Forty-eighth Street
New York, New York 10017
(212) 752-1822
Rev. Y. R. Kindberg, Executive Director

Est. 1809. Inc. 1866. Serves all of United States, primarily New York metropolitan area. Supported by contribution.

Distributes braille books and talking books. Provides braille teaching.

New York State Federation of Workers for the Blind
(a Chapter of the American Association of Workers for the Blind)
New York Association for the Blind
111 East 59th Street
New York, New York 10022
(212) EL 5-2200

Recording for the Blind, Inc.
215 East 58th Street
New York, New York 10022
(212) 751-0860

Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.
598 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022
(212) PL 2-4333

St. John's Episcopal Homes for the Aged and Blind
452 Herkimer Street
Brooklyn, New York 11213
(212) 467-7000
Arthur D. Haggerty, Administrator

Inc. 1851. Serves Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk counties. Supported by public funds, endowment, Greater New York Fund, and contribution.

Provides residential facilities for adults, orientation and mobility training, group work, and recreational program. Eye health services include diagnostic, medical, and surgical treatment. Eyeglasses available.

Member: AAWB.

The Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the City of New York and Its Vicinity, Inc.
2641 Grand Concourse
New York, New York 10068
(212) FO 7-2085
Henry Parish, President

Inc. 1869. Serves Greater New York. Supported by contribution.

Maintains a nonsectarian home for indigent adult blind. Provides instruction in braille and recreational programs.

Swedenborg Foundation, Inc.
139 East 23rd Street
New York, New York 10010
(212) 673-7310

Teachers College, Columbia University
Department of Special Education
525 West 120th Street
New York, New York 10027

Vacations and Community Services for the Blind
117 West Seventieth Street
New York, New York 10023
(212) 873-2324
Harry Minkoff, Executive Director

Est. 1926. Serves Greater New York City. Supported by contribution, endowment, and Greater New York Fund.

Offers consultation and referral services, group work, volunteer aid, and recreational program. Operates vacation camp for the blind.

Xavier Society for the Blind
154 East 23rd Street
New York, New York 10010
(212) 473-7800

OLEAN

Cattaraugus County Association for the Blind and Visually Handicapped, Inc.
116 North Barry Street
Olean, New York 14760
(716) 373-2222
Audrey D. Clock, Administrator

Est. 1956. Inc. 1957. Serves Cattaraugus County. Supported by public funds and Olean Association for the Blind and Visually Handicapped.

Offers consultation and referral services, and volunteer aids. Sells aids and appliances. Provides talking book machines. Reader service available. Has eye health public education program. Eyeglasses available.

Member: AAWB.

ROCHESTER

Association for the Blind of Rochester and Monroe County, Inc.
439 Monroe Avenue
Rochester, New York 14607
(716) 271-7755
James E. Ryder, Executive Director

Est. 1908. Inc. 1914. Serves Rochester and Monroe counties. Supported by Community Chest, workshop sales and subcontracts, endowment, public funds, and contribution.

Offers evaluation, prevocational and vocational training, placement, and follow-up. Operates workshop. Provides rehabilitation services in orientation and mobility and personal management. Offers referral services and recreational program. Specialized services in housing, transportation and computer programing.

Member: AAWB.

Commission for the Visually Handicapped
119 Main Street East
Rochester, New York 14604
(716) 454-4272

See REHABILITATION SERVICES, Commission for the Visually Handicapped.

SYRACUSE

Center for the Development of Blind Children
907 South Crouse Avenue
Syracuse, New York 13210
(315) 476-5541, Ext. 3600
Edward T. Donlon, Administrator

Est. 1955. Division of Syracuse University. Serves the United States. Supported by the University, contribution, and fees for services.

Offers evaluation and prevocational training. Provides educational services for preschool and elementary school blind children including the multiply handicapped. Provides consultation services and diagnostic treatment. Operates research program.

Commission for the Visually Handicapped
333 East Washington Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
(315) GR 4-5951

See REHABILITATION SERVICES, Commission for the Visually Handicapped.

Consolidated Industries of Greater Syracuse, Inc.
541 Seymour Street
Syracuse, New York 13204
(315) 476-4021
Dr. Allen Speiser, Executive Director

Est. 1965. Inc. 1964. Serves Onondaga County. Supported by workshop sales and subcontracts, United Fund, fees for service, and public funds.

Offers evaluation, prevocational and vocational training, placement, and follow-up. Operates workshop.

Syracuse Association of Workers for the Blind, Inc.
(Lighthouse of Onondaga County)
373 Spencer Street
Syracuse, New York 13204
(315) 422-7263
Milton Rosenblum, Executive Director

Est. and inc. 1917. Serves Onondaga County. Supported by Community Chest, endowment, and fees for service.

Provides rehabilitation services in orientation and mobility, personal management, home economic, and communications.

Offers consultation and referral services, group work, recreational program, volunteer aid, reader services, and eye health public education program. Sells aids and appliances. Has public information program.

UTICA

Central Association for the Blind, Inc.
301 Court Street
Utica, New York 13502
(315) 733-3473
Donald D. LoGuidice, Executive Director

Inc. 1928. Serves Oneida, Herkimer, and Madison counties. Supported by Community Chest, contribution, endowment, workshop sales, subcontracts, and fees for service.

Offers consultation and referral services, volunteer aid and vocational training. Operates workshop and home employment programs. Provides rehabilitation services in orientation and mobility, home mechanics, and personal management and communications. Provides talking book machines, and reader service. Sells aids and appliances. Has eye health public education program.

Member: AAWB.

WATERTOWN

Jefferson County Association for the Blind, Inc.
321 Prospect Street
Watertown, New York 13601
(315) 782-2451
Genevieve F. Ward, Executive Secretary

Est. 1919. Inc. 1938. Serves Jefferson County. Supported by Community Chest and endowment.

Offers consultation and referral services and volunteer aid. Sells aids and appliances. Provides tape recorders. Has eye health public education and public information programs.

Member: AAWB.

WESTBURY

Catholic Charities, Special Services Division
75 Post Avenue
Westbury, New York 11590
(516) 334-1800
Reverend Eugene R. Dyer, Director

Est. 1958. Serves Nassau and Suffolk counties. Supported by contributions.

Provides braille, large-type and tape recorded books and itinerant teaching services to blind children in parochial schools. Equipment is made available to these children as needed. Offers consultation and referral services, psychological testing, and volunteer aid. Operates summer camp.

Member: AFCWB.

Commission for the Visually Handicapped
900 Ellison Avenue
Westbury, New York 10461
(516) 997-9282

See REHABILITATION SERVICES, Commission for the Visually Handicapped.

WHITE PLAINS

Commission for the Visually Handicapped
202 Mamaroneck Avenue
White Plains, New York 10601
(914) WH 6-1698

See REHABILITATION SERVICES, Commission for the Visually Handicapped.

Westchester Lighthouse. *See NEW YORK CITY*, New York Association for the Blind.

YONKERS

County Blind, Inc.
180 Hudson Terrace
Yonkers, New York 10701
(914) YO 9-3333
Harold E. Dando, Executive Director

Est. 1952. Inc. 1953. Serves Westchester County. Supported by contribution.

Offers consultation and referral services, volunteer aid, and recreational program. Provides aids and appliances without charge.

Member: AAWB.

APPENDIX II

REFERENCE CIRCULAR

Library of Congress · Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

May 1971

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH

THE VISUALLY AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Some of the organizations listed offer various direct services to handicapped persons; others are associations of professional and volunteer workers who serve the varied needs of the handicapped. The list is not intended to be comprehensive; many organizations on the state and local level offer similar services. For more detailed information concerning any of these organizations, please contact them directly.

AAO

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF OPHTHALMOLOGY
1100 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
Executive Secretary: Laurence A. Zupan
Principal Publication: The Ophthalmologist

Gathers, studies and disseminates information to professionals and the public related to scientific eye care; offers home study courses for ophthalmic medical assistants.

AAWB

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF WORKERS FOR THE BLIND
1511 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
Executive Director: John L. Naler
Principal Publications: News and Views
Blindness

Assists in promotion of all phases of work for and interest in blind persons. Produces "Blindiana", a card catalog listing materials on various aspects of blindness.

ACB

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF THE BLIND
Office of National Representative
20 E Street, N. W., Suite 215
Washington, D. C. 20001
National Representative: Durward K. McDaniel
Principal Publication: The Braille Forum

Aims to improve training and employment opportunities for blind and other handicapped persons. Activities include the offering of free consulting services on legal and organizational problems of the blind and the education of the public - especially potential employers - about blind persons' capabilities.

ACLD

ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES
2200 Brownsville Road
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15210
Secretary: Mrs. Robert Tillotson
Principal Publication: Items of Interest

Advances education and general well being of children with learning disabilities through its members - parents and interested professionals.

AEVH

ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION OF THE VISUALLY HANDICAPPED
1604 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
Executive Secretary: Mary K. Bauman
Principal Publications: Fountainhead
Education of the Visually Handicapped

Assists in efforts to improve materials for and methods of teaching visually handicapped persons.

AF

THE ARTHRITIS FOUNDATION
1212 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10036
Executive Director: Daniel E. Button
Principal Publication: AF Report to Members (newsletter)

Raises, dispenses and administers funds to provide special training to professionals caring for or doing research on arthritic patients.

AFB

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND
15 West 16th Street
New York, New York 10011
Executive Director: M. Robert Barnett
Principal Publications: New Outlook for the Blind
AFB Newsletter
AFB Washington Report

Serves as a clearing house for information about blindness and services for the blind and deaf-blind. Offers professional consultation to governmental and voluntary agencies for the blind; publishes extensive material in field of blindness; sells aids and appliances for the blind.

AFOB

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR OVERSEAS BLIND
22 West 17th Street
New York, New York 10011
Associate Director-Service: Alex H. Townsend

Assists in developing, improving and expanding programs for the blind in foreign countries where local resources are inadequate; programs relate to education, rehabilitation, employment and general welfare of blind persons.

AHA

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION
840 North Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Director & Executive President: Edwin L. Crosby, M. D.
Principal Publication: Hospitals

Promotes better hospital care by carrying out research and education projects in hospital-related areas; publishes a directory of hospitals and statistical data concerning them.

AHIL

ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION LIBRARIES
50 East Huron Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Executive Secretary: Ira Phillips
Principal Publication: AHIL Quarterly (members only)

Represents libraries and librarians serving residents, patients and inmates under treatment and care in all types of institutions. A division of the American Library Association.

ANA

AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION
10 Columbus Circle
New York, New York 10019
Executive Director: Eileen M. Jacobi
Principal Publication: ANA In Action (members only)

Serves as professional organization of registered nurses; provides counseling and placement services for them.

ANHA

AMERICAN NURSING HOME ASSOCIATION
1025 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Suite 607
Washington, D. C. 20036
Executive Director: Alfred S. Ercolano
Principal Publications: ANHA Newsletter
ANHA Exchange
Nursing Homes

Promotes welfare of patients in nursing homes and facilities; prepares annual compilations of nursing home statistics.

AOA

AMERICAN OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION
7000 Chippewa Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63119
Executive Director: J. Harold Bailey
Principal Publications: AOA News
Journal of the American Optometric Association

Serves as professional society of optometrists; maintains library of publications on the eye.

AOTA

AMERICAN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ASSOCIATION
251 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10010
Executive Director: Mrs. Harriet Tiebel
Principal Publication: American Journal of Occupational Therapy

Serves as professional organization for registered occupational therapists; maintains national register of qualified therapists.

APH

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND
1839 Frankfort Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky 40206
Vice President & General Manager: Finis Davis

Produces literature in braille, talking book, tape, and large type for blind and physically handicapped persons; manufactures reading, writing and other educational aids for these groups; maintains a catalog of volunteer-produced textbooks in non-print media; issues catalogs of their aids, appliances and reading materials which are available for purchase.

APHA

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION
1015 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
Executive Director: James R. Kimmey, M. D.
Principal Publication: American Journal of Public Health

Serves as professional organization for physicians, nurses, and other community health specialists.

APTA

AMERICAN PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSOCIATION
1156 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
Executive Director: Royce P. Nolan
Principal Publication: Journal of the American Physical Therapy Association

Serves as professional organization of physical therapists; fosters development and improvement of physical therapy service and education.

BEH

BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED
U. S. Office of Education
Washington, D. C. 20202
Associate Commissioner: Edwin W. Martin, Jr.

Assists states, colleges, universities and other institutions, agencies and organizations in meeting the educational needs of handicapped children requiring special services.

BVA

BLINDED VETERANS ASSOCIATION
2121 P Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20037
Administrative Director: Jack H. Street
Principal Publication: BVA Bulletin

Assists blinded veterans in general rehabilitative process.

BELL ASSN. FOR THE DEAF

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEAF
Volta Bureau
1537 35th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20007
Executive Director: George W. Fellendorf
Principal Publication: Volta Review

Promotes teaching of speech and lip-reading to the deaf. Its headquarters, Volta Bureau, serves as information center on deafness.

BOY SCOUTS

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
North Brunswick, New Jersey 08902
Chief Scout Executive: Alden G. Barber
Principal Publications: Boys' Life
Scouting Magazine

Promotes participation of handicapped boys in scouting; publishes special boy scout material for the handicapped and their leaders.

CEC

COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN
Jefferson Plaza Office Building One
Suite 900
1411 South Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, Virginia 22202
Executive Secretary: William Geer
Principal Publications: Exceptional Children
Teaching Exceptional Children
Insight

A professional and service organization for persons concerned with education of children requiring special training. (These children include the gifted, mentally retarded, physically, visually and aurally handicapped, and emotionally disturbed.) Publishes materials in special education; serves as a clearinghouse on exceptional children in the nationwide Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) network.

CNIB

CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND
1929 Bayview Avenue
Toronto 17, Ontario, Canada
Managing Director: A. N. Magill

Provides complete rehabilitation services for blind and visually handicapped residents of Canada, including free library service.

CP ASSOCIATION

UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY ASSOCIATIONS
66 East 34th Street
New York, New York 10016
Executive Director: Earl H. Cunerd
Principal Publications: CP Crusader
Word from Washington

Serves persons with cerebral palsy in areas such as education, rehabilitation and research.

CPH

CLOVERNOOK PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND
7000 Hamilton Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45231
Executive Director: Donald W. Reed

Prints braille books and magazines for national organizations.

DBPH

DIVISION FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C. 20542
Chief: Robert S. Bray
Principal Publications: Braille Book Review
Talking Book Topics
DBPH Newsletter

Lends books and magazines in braille, disc and tape form to residents of the U. S. and U. S. citizens living abroad who are certified as being unable to read ordinary print due to visual or physical impairment.

EASTER SEAL SOCIETY

NATIONAL EASTER SEAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS
2023 West Ogden Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60612
Executive Director (Acting): Jayne Shover
Principal Publications: Rehabilitation Literature
Easter Seal Bulletin
Washington Watch Line

Develops nationwide programs and services for care and treatment of crippled children and adults. Publishes informational pamphlets, brochures, and bibliographies on various physical handicaps.

HADLEY

HADLEY SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
700 Elm Street
Winnetka, Illinois 60093
Executive Director: Donald Wing Hathaway

Offers free correspondence courses (braille and recorded) for blind students and adults; these include braille reading and writing courses and courses designed for deaf-blind adults. World-wide services.

HP

HOWE PRESS OF PERKINS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
175 North Beacon Street
Watertown, Massachusetts 02172
Manager: Harry J. Friedman

Prints braille books, maps and music; manufactures and sells Perkins Brailler and various other reading, writing and general aids for the blind.

JBI

THE JEWISH BRAILLE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
110 East 30th Street
New York, New York 10010
Executive Director: Jacob Fried
Principal Publication: JBI Points

Produces and lends braille, recorded and large type books of Jewish interest in Hebrew, Yiddish and English. Publishes braille magazine - Jewish Braille Review; will produce special materials upon request.

MDAA

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY ASSOCIATIONS OF AMERICA
1790 Broadway
New York, New York 10019
Executive Director: Robert Ross
Principal Publication: MD News

Offers patient services locally through MDAA chapters and nationally by establishment of clinics and initiation of pilot experiments and conferences; fosters research into cause and cure of muscular dystrophy and related neuromuscular diseases.

MS SOCIETY

NATIONAL MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY
267 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10010
Executive Director: Sylvia Lawry
Principal Publications: MS Keynotes
MS Research and Medical Report
MS Patient Service News

Provides services to disabled MS patients and their families; fosters research into cause, treatment and cure of the disease and related disorders; helps to establish MS clinics and therapy centers.

NAC

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION COUNCIL FOR AGENCIES SERVING THE BLIND AND VISUALLY HANDICAPPED
79 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016
Executive Director: Alexander F. Handel
Principal Publication: The Standard Bearer

Administers voluntary system of accreditation for agencies offering special services to blind and visually handicapped persons in U. S.

NAPH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
National Headquarters
124 West South Boundary
Perrysburg, Ohio 43551
President: Jack L. Howard
Principal Publication: NAPH National Newsletter

Helps to advance the social, economic and physical welfare of all physically handicapped persons.

NARC

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN
2709 Avenue E, East
Arlington, Texas 76010
Executive Director: Philip Roos
Principal Publication: Mental Retardation News

Works on local, state, and national levels to promote treatment, research, public understanding and legislation for the mentally retarded.

NAVI

NATIONAL AID FOR THE VISUALLY HANDICAPPED
3201 Balboa Street
San Francisco, California 94121
Executive Director: Mrs. Lorraine Marchi
Principal Publication: NAVH Bulletin

Produces and distributes large type textbooks and recreational reading material to schools, hospitals, libraries, and other institutions. Will also provide large type to individuals upon request. Has chapters throughout the country.

NBA

NATIONAL BRAILLE ASSOCIATION
85 Godwin Avenue
Midland Park, New Jersey 07432
President: Mrs. Alvin A. Sobel
Principal Publication: NBA Bulletin

Provides direct service to blind and visually handicapped college and university students thru its Braille Book Bank. Conducts workshops for its volunteer membership to assist them in producing reading materials for students in braille, large type and tape form.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR DEAF-BLIND

NATIONAL CENTER FOR DEAF-BLIND YOUTHS AND ADULTS
105 Fifth Avenue
New Hyde Park, New York 11040
Director: Peter Salmon
Principal Publication: NAT-CENT NEWS

Provides rehabilitation, community service, research; maintains national register for deaf-blind youths and adults, and works closely with regional centers which focus on education of deaf-blind children. Operated by the Industrial Home for the Blind under contract with U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

NF

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION - MARCH OF DIMES
P. O. Box 2000
White Plains, New York 10602
Vice-President & Secretary: William F. Snyder
Principal Publication: NF News

Provides public and professional education on birth defects; supports research, and provides patient care through network of special treatment centers and clinics.

NFB

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
524 Fourth Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50309
President: Kenneth Jernigan
Principal Publication: The Braille Monitor

Acts in advisory capacity to agencies for the blind; has active student division and grants scholarships to blind students pursuing professional careers; serves as legal counsel in cases involving infringement of rights of blind persons.

NIB

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES FOR THE BLIND
50 West 44th Street
New York, New York 10036
Executive Vice-President: Noel E. Price
Principal Publication: Inside NIB

Carries out purposes of Wagner-O'Day Act (1938) which established the Federal Government as a market for products manufactured in workshops for the blind; acts as channel of communication between President's Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products, government agencies purchasing products, and agencies operating workshops.

NRA

NATIONAL REHABILITATION ASSOCIATION
1522 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
Executive Director: E. B. Whitten
Principal Publications: Journal of Rehabilitation
NRA Newsletter

Serves as professional organization for those who are engaged in rehabilitation of persons having physical, mental or social handicaps.

NSPB

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS
79 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016
Executive Director: Wilfred D. David, M.D.
Principal Publication: The Sight-Saving Review

Provides nationwide comprehensive program of public and professional education, research, industrial and community services.

PCEH

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED
Washington, D. C. 20210
Executive Secretary: William P. McCahill
Principal Publication: Performance

Promotes national climate of public opinion favorable to rehabilitation and employment of physically impaired mentally restored, and mentally retarded through a continuing program of public information and education; provides nationwide leadership in observance of annual National Employ the Handicapped Week.

PVA

PARALYZED VETERANS OF AMERICA
3636 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20010
Executive Director: Peter Lassen
Principal Publication: Paraplegia News

Conducts programs and sponsors projects to publicize economic and social needs of paraplegics.

RFB

RECORDING FOR THE BLIND
215 East 58th Street
New York, New York 10022
National Director: Don Staley
Principal Publication: Newsletter

Records on tape and lends textbooks and other educational material to blind and physically handicapped students and professionals. Taping done by volunteers.

RI

REHABILITATION INTERNATIONAL
219 East 44th Street
New York, New York 10017
Secretary General: Norman Acton
Principal Publication: International Rehabilitation Review

Conducts worldwide programs for rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons; serves as a clearinghouse for world distribution of publications dealing with various phases of rehabilitation.

RNIB

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND
224 Great Portland Street
London W. 1 England
Director-General: J. C. Colligan
Principal Publication: New Beacon

Provides services for the blind and visually handicapped of the United Kingdom, including free library service.

"THE ROUND TABLE"

ROUND TABLE ON LIBRARY SERVICE TO THE BLIND
50 East Huron Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Chairman: A. D. Hagle
Principal Publication: News and Views (members only)

Provides symposium for exchange of ideas and experiences among professional librarians who serve blind and visually handicapped readers; part of the American Library Association.

SFB

SCIENCE FOR THE BLIND
221 Rock Hill Road
Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania 19004
President: Thomas A. Benham

Provides tapes and tape recording equipment, scientific and technical aids, and taped periodicals of scientific interest at nominal prices to blind and visually handicapped persons.

SRS

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE
U. S. Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Washington, D. C. 20201
Administrator: John D. Twiname

Administers federal programs providing technical consultative and financial support to States, local communities, other organizations and individuals in the provision of social, health, welfare and other necessary services to the aged and aging, children and youth, the disabled, and families in need.

TELEPHONE PIONEERS

TELEPHONE PIONEERS OF AMERICA
83 Maiden Lane
New York, New York 10038
Assistant Association Secretary: Henry Hill

Has various volunteer service activities, including services for the blind (tape recording, braille transcribing, repairing of talking book machines, etc.). Work done by retired and senior telephone company employees.

VA

U. S. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
810 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20420
Administrator: Donald E. Johnson

Provides services to blind and physically handicapped veterans; these include disability compensation and complete rehabilitation programs.

XAVIER

XAVIER SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND
154 East 23rd Street
New York, New York 10010
Director: Reverend A. F. LaBau

Maintains free library of hand-transcribed braille books and talking books of Catholic interest which are available to U. S. and Canadian residents; maintains central index of textbooks used in the diocesan school systems in this country.

For additional information about organizations providing reading material in special forms for visually and physically handicapped persons, please request the following free publications from Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. 20542:

SOURCES OF READING MATERIALS FOR THE VISUALLY AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
READING MATERIALS IN LARGE TYPE
SOURCES OF SPOKEN WORD TAPE
RELIGIOUS MATERIALS

APPENDIX III

FACT SHEET ON THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY REGIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

ADDRESS: Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
166 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10013

TELEPHONE: (212) 925-1011

PERSON TO CALL FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Alar Kruus, Regional Librarian
Mrs. Adamae Henderson, Assistant Regional Librarian

AREA SERVED: New York City and Long Island

LIBRARY HOLDINGS:

Braille	- 12,333
Talking Books	- 79,947
Cassette Books	- 2,500
Open Reel Tape	- 2,000

NUMBER OF REGISTERED BORROWERS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1972: 11,115

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF (10-12-14) AVERAGE: 12

CIRCULATION TRENDS - 5-YEAR PERIOD:[1]

1968	- 280,000
1969	- 240,000
1970	- 250,000
1971	- 240,000
1972	- 205,000

EXPENDITURES 1971-72:

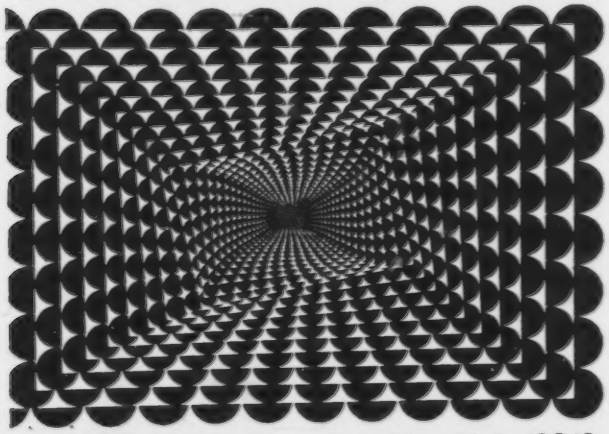
Staff	$212,000.00
Library Materials	5,373.00
Equipment for Reader Services	3,350.00
Special Reader Services Office Supplies	2,830.00
Telephone	2,000.00
Travel and Promotion	3,230.00
Building and Custodian	12,500.00
Total[2]	$264,064.00

[1] Downward circulation trend in 1971 and 1972 reflects job freeze on vacant and vacated positions. Insufficient staff remain to continue previous work load.

[2] LSCA - $34,038; New York City - $221,781.60; NYPL Private Funds - $8,245.57

LIBRARY for the BLIND and Physically Handicapped

of The New York Public Library



166 Avenue of the Americas, New York. 10013
Telephone: (212) 925-1011

OPENING A BOOK means unlocking a door to knowledge . . . raising a window on a morning-fresh world of truth and beauty. But there are some among us who need special assistance in finding the way to open this book, to raise this window. Whether you yourself are a potential user of The Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, or you know someone else who might be, the information that follows is for you.

Your Regional Library

Of the 82 branches belonging to The New York Public Library, the branch at 166 Avenue of the Americas is the only one with "dual citizenship" — functionally, it is a specialized branch of The New York Public Library; geographically, it is a Regional Library for a special service of the Library of Congress: the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Who May Qualify

Adults and children residing in New York City or Long Island and unable to use regular print materials because of a visual or physical disability may apply for service. Students thus eligible may apply for talking book service at home and at school. Institutions having eligible residents, students, patients or clients may also be served.

What You May Qualify For

If you are unable to use regular print materials because of a visual or physical handicap, you are entitled to this free library service by mail. Materials include braille books and magazines, and "talking books" (books and magazines recorded on discs and open reel tapes, and books on cassettes). Talking book

machines (record players) and a limited number of cassette players are loaned free to readers for use with these materials.

How To Apply For Service

The first step, prescribed by Federal law, is to obtain certification by a doctor, optometrist, nurse, social worker, librarian or other qualified professional person specifying the disability that prevents the use of regular print materials. Next, a telephone call to the Library (212–925–1011) or a letter to The Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, 166 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10013 will start things going.

How To Select Reading Material

Making selections involves two-way communication between yourself and the Library. Advise the Library staff of your reading interests either by mail or by telephone. In addition, the following publications will be mailed to you regularly:

Talking Book Topics, a publication printed in large type lists new books in cassette and talking book format. The same information is contained on a record disc which is enclosed. There is a checklist order form for mailing requests.

Braille Book Review lists new braille, cassette and talking book titles.

When Selections Have Been Made

After you have indicated your selections, the books or magazines will be sent to you by U.S. Mail FREE OF CHARGE. They should be returned within four weeks (return mail is also FREE). Simply reverse the mailing label to show the Library address and take the carton either to a package mailbox or to a post office. Should a record be damaged, tie a string around the container strap to alert the librarian. (It is illegal to include written notes.)

Other Services

The Library provides four additional services: Information and Referral, Telephone Reference Service, Consultation and Promotion.

Information and Referral: General information on, and referral to other agencies serving the blind and physically handicapped is provided.

Telephone Reference Service: Simple reference information is given by telephone.

Consultation: Advice [illegible]making maximum use of Library services and materials is available by appointment to teachers, agency directors and librarians.

Promotion: Demonstrations of equipment, informative brochures and applications for service are offered to agencies serving eligible readers.

How To Reach The Library

The Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, 166 Avenue of the Americas, is at the corner of Spring Street in lower Manhattan. It may be reached by taking the Independent Eighth Avenue Subway local train to the Spring Street station. There is a subway exit, accessible from both uptown and downtown sides, directly beneath the Library building, thus obviating any street-crossing. It is advisable to call in advance (212–925–1011) for an appointment. Library hours are Monday through Friday, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

How You Can Help

While the Library of Congress furnishes this branch of The New York Public Library with reading material and the City of New York supplies all other basic services, individual and group donations mean improvement and expansion of services. Contributions in any amount are always welcome and are tax deductible. A most vital service to the blind and physically handicapped is dissemination of information about the Library. Please relay the information in this brochure to others, so that no one who has a right to these services will be without them.

New York Public Library Branches With Ground Level Or Ramp Entrance Facilities For The Physically Handicapped *

Bronx

Baychester, 2049 Asch Loop North
City Island, 321 City Island Avenue
Eastchester, 1281 Burke Avenue
Edenwald, 1255 East 233 Street
Jerome Park, 118 Eames Place
Melcourt, 730 Melrose Avenue
Riverdale, 5540 Mosholu Avenue
Soundview, 660 Soundview Avenue
Spuyten Duyvil, 650 West 235 Street
Throg's Neck, 3817 East Tremont Avenue
Van Cortlandt, 3874 Sedgwick Avenue
Van Nest-Pelham, 2147 Barnes Avenue
Woodlawn Heights, 4355 Katonah Avenue

Manhattan

Donnell Library Center, 20 West 53 Street
58th Street, 127 East 58 Street
Hamilton Fish Park, 415 East Houston Street
Kips Bay, 446 Third Avenue
Library & Museum of the Performing Arts, 111 Amsterdam Avenue
Mid-Manhattan, 8 East 40 Street

Staten Island

Dongan Hills, 1576 Richmond Road
Huguenot Park, 904 Huguenot Avenue
New Dorp, 309 New Dorp Lane
Prince's Bay, 6054 Amboy Road
Todt Hill-Westerleigh, 1891 Victory Blvd.

Large Print Books *

Large print books may be requested at any one of The New York Public Library's 82 branches. Limited holdings are available at most branches, but for ready access the major collections are kept in each borough at:

Donnell Library Center
20 West 53 Street
Manhattan

Grand Concourse Regional Branch
155 East 173 Street
Bronx

St. George Library Center
10 Hyatt Street
Staten Island

* For similar facilities in other areas of New York and Long Island, call:

212–636–3141 (Brooklyn)
212–739–1900 ext. 339 (Queens)
516–741–0060 (Nassau)
516–427–5165 (Suffolk)

Cover adapted from an illustration in the Library's pamphlet *Books by and about the American Negro* (1966).

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APPENDIX V

FACT SHEET ON THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY REGIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

ADDRESS: Library for the Blind
226 Elm Street
Albany, New York 12202

TELEPHONE: (518) 474-7586 and 474-5935

PERSON TO CALL FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Peter J. Francella

AREA SERVED: New York State (excepting New York City and Long Island) and Vermont

LIBRARY HOLDINGS: Braille - 42,800 containers

Talking Books - 89,000 containers

Cassette Books - 2,400 containers

Open Reel Tape - 8,000 reels

NUMBER OF REGISTERED BORROWERS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1972: 10,386

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF: 14

CIRCULATION TRENDS - 5-YEAR PERIOD: 1968 - 233,455

1969 - 255,103

1970 - 272,383

1971 - 271,600

1972 - 302,200

LIBRARY for the BLIND

226 ELM STREET ALBANY ■ NEW YORK 12202 ■ (518) 474 5935

a recorded book & braille library within the New York State Library

Request for

☐ Talking Books

☐ Books on Tape

☐ Braille Books

New York City and Long Island residents are served by the Library for the Blind of The New York Public Library, 166 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10013.
Telephone: (212) 925-1011

The Library for the Blind
The New York State Library
226 Elm Street
Albany, New York 12202
Telephone: (518) 474- 5935

TO APPLY FOR SERVICE, PLEASE FILLOUT THE APPLICATION FORM SUPPLIED AND MAIL TO:

NAME _____ DATE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

MALE ☐ FEMALE ☐ BIRTH DATE _____ PHONE NO _____

READING INTEREST _____

NATURE OF DISABILITY _____

PLEASE CHECK

☐ VISUALLY HANDICAPPED / Unable to read conventional print

☐ PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED / Unable to hold book or turn pages

☐ LEGALLY BLIND / Certification from Ophthalmologist or State Registrar

CERTIFIED BY _____

TITLE _____

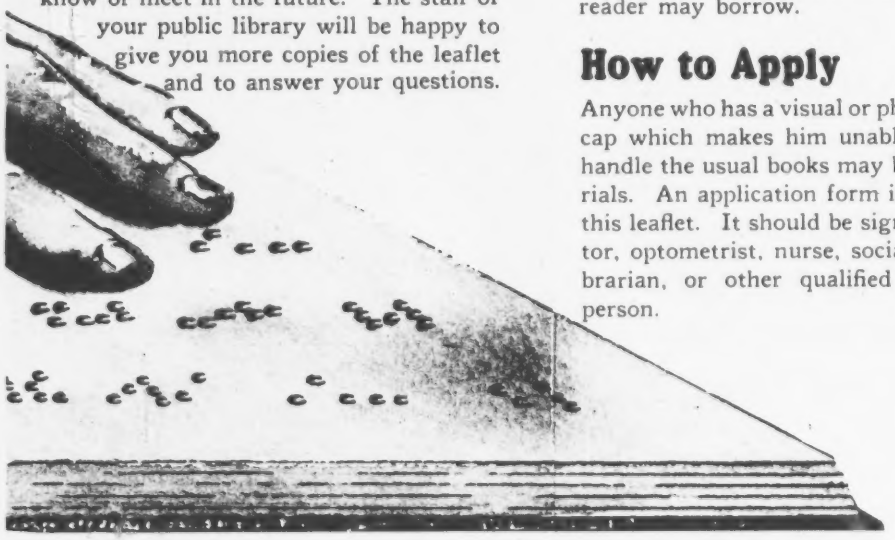
ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

The Library for the Blind lends books and magazines on records, on tape and in Braille to anyone who, because of sight limitations or other physical handicaps cannot read the usual printed books. The library mails books & magazines from Albany to readers throughout New York State (outside of New York City and Long Island) and Vermont.

You Can Help

Most of us read by using our eyes to see and our arms and hands to hold a book and turn its pages. The handicapped person who cannot read the usual books in this way can still gain information as well as entertainment from talking books, Braille, or books on tape. But how is he to learn that he can borrow these materials? You can help by sharing the information in this leaflet with every handicapped person you know or meet in the future. The staff of your public library will be happy to give you more copies of the leaflet and to answer your questions.



New Books... Popular Books

Books in the Library for the Blind collection are as varied as those in a good public library. The reader can borrow a detective story or a biography, a humorous essay or a book on current affairs. There are books for children and young people, too. "Reader's Digest," "Newsweek" and "Good Housekeeping" are among the many popular magazines which the reader may borrow.

How to Apply

Anyone who has a visual or physical handicap which makes him unable to read or handle the usual books may borrow materials. An application form is attached to this leaflet. It should be signed by a doctor, optometrist, nurse, social worker, librarian, or other qualified professional person.

Your Local Library

The staff of your public library has additional copies of this leaflet with its attached application form. A library will be happy to help an applicant fill out the form. Some libraries accept these forms, and others suggest that applicants mail them to the Library for the Blind.

Your regional public library system may have at its headquarters talking book machines and a small collection of books. If so, these can be borrowed by a reader immediately even before his application reaches the Library for the Blind. The staff of your public library can advise readers whether the free repair of talking book machines is handled locally or through the Library for the Blind.

The reader who borrows talking books, Braille, and books on tape will receive most of his materials from the Library for the Blind in Albany. Many other services, however, may be offered at his local public library. Some of these are: telephone information, suggestions of books to read, answers to questions about other community agencies, music and spoken record-

continued

ings for children and adults, large-print books, discussion groups, and possibly delivery service for the homebound.

The Library for the Blind

The Library for the Blind at the New York State Library in Albany is the major source of talking books, Braille, and books on tape for the region. The library sends catalogs of material and information about services to each new borrower. Readers are asked for their reading interests, as well as for the titles of books they would like to borrow.

All books and magazines are sent and returned by mail, postage free. Whenever a reader returns one or more books, others from the list of requests he has sent to the library are mailed to him. A reader may, however, ask that this pattern of mailing be adapted to suit his particular needs.

Talking Books

The new reader of talking books receives a free talking book machine and his first three books. He also receives catalogs of books and magazines with pages on which to list those books he would like to borrow. Every 2 months he receives the magazine "Talking Book Topics" which contains book reviews and the titles and descriptions of recently recorded books.

Braille

The braille reader receives catalogs of the books which he may request with pages for his request lists. Every 2 months, he also receives the free magazine "Braille Book Review." The print edition tells about new braille books, while the braille edition describes both Braille and talking books.

Books on Tape

A reader who has a tape player that uses 7-inch reels and plays $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{7}{8}$ l.p.s. may borrow books on tape. He will receive lists of books and a subscription to "Talking Book Topics" which includes information about books on tape.

Books for Studies

The Library for the Blind can help supply materials for the handicapped student, whether he is a child, young person, or adult. If the library does not have in its own collection the material which is needed, the reader will be referred to one of the other agencies which serve these students.

And Books for Fun

For their recreation, children and young people can choose from a wide variety of talking books and braille books. The Library for the Blind welcomes questions and comments from teachers and parents as well as applications for service from children and young people.

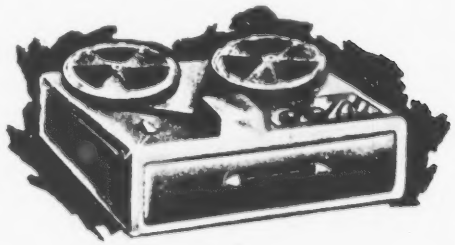
Interlibrary Loan

Many books and other materials for the blind and handicapped are not included in the catalogs and magazines which are mailed to readers. The staff at the Library for the Blind will try to fill special requests for talking books, tape, or Braille on any subject. If the request cannot be filled from the Library for the Blind collection, it will be relayed to other libraries throughout the country. Among the materials which may be borrowed through interlibrary loan are hand-transcribed braille books and volunteer recorded tape.

Institutions & Agencies

An institution, such as a hospital, prison, or school, or an agency serving the handicapped may borrow talking book machines for use by blind or handicapped readers. The staff may ask that a collection of talking books be loaned to the institution or agency with regular replacement of the books by new ones. Blind or handicapped residents of an institution, may, of course, borrow their own talking book machines and receive individual service from the library for the blind.

The Library of Congress supplies most of the books circulated by this and other regional libraries. Library services for the blind and handicapped are financed in New York by State and Federal funds. 1969



APPENDIX VII

THE NEW YORK STATE SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS CENTERS NETWORK*

By Joan Miller, Associate, Albany Regional Center

The New York State Special Education Instructional Materials Centers Network (SEIMC) forms one link in a chain of 18 national SEIMC's which are federally funded and State supported to provide improvement in and development of appropriate materials used in educating mentally-, physically-, learning-, and emotionally-handicapped children. The central clearinghouse for this network is the Special Education, IMC/RMC National Office, Arlington, Virginia.

Early in 1967, an SEIMC representing New York State was established in Albany through a grant to the Board of Regents by the U.S. Office of Education. The basic object of the grant was to develop a State network of regional and associate centers, and in addition to the Albany center, regional centers were established at The City University of New York, Hunter College, and at SUNY College at Buffalo, Exceptional Children Division.

Since early 1968, the SEIMC's have been operational on a statewide basis, offering field consultant services, administrative services, short-term preview and loan of instructional materials housed in each SEIMC, reference and research services for professionals and lay persons in the field of special education, evaluation of commercially-produced materials, and referral services concerning handicapped children to appropriate public and private agencies.

In the fall of 1969, the SEIMC operation is entering a new phase with the establishment of 45 associate instructional materials centers administered through local Boards of Cooperative Educational Services and the "big six" city school boards in an attempt to provide classroom materials closer to the public, private, and institutional school programs for the handicapped child. The location and service area of each of these centers is indicated on the map.

In an effort to further disseminate information concerning appropriate educational materials for the handicapped, the Albany SEIMC has made its publications and brochures available to the New York State Library Gift and Exchange Section for distribution throughout the State upon request. These lists represent materials housed in the SEIMC which may be borrowed for previewing before purchase at the local level (none of the SEIMC's sells materials) and include many multimedia items such as kits, records, tapes, and slides which are pertinent to the special education field.

For more comprehensive information concerning the total scope of services and programs available through the regional and associate SEIMC's, contact the regional center serving the geographic location as outlined on the accompanying map.

ALBANY REGION - Joseph Iraci, Research Coordinator
55 Elk Street
Albany, New York 12224

BUFFALO REGION - Mrs. Elizabeth Ayre, Director
SUNY College at Buffalo
1300 Elmwood Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14222

CUNY REGION - Shirley Cohen, Director
Hunter College, Box 390
695 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10021

*Update of article appearing in THE BOOKMARK, November 1969, pp. 58-9. For latest information, contact the regional center in Albany.

The New York State Special Education Instructional Materials Center network is a statewide system incorporating three Regional Centers (RSEIMC's) which coordinate and provide resources to 30 Associate Centers (ASEIMC's) which in turn provide services to all areas of the State.

ASSOCIATE SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS CENTERS IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND

LAVELLE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
East 221st Street and Paulding Avenue
Bronx, New York 10469
Louis Delise, Media Coordinator (212) 882-1212

Library Holdings as of March 31, 1972:	2,838 books
	7,400 other
	10,238 total

NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND
999 Pelham Parkway
Bronx, New York 10469
Mr. Ingram, Media Coordinator (212) 547-1234

Library Holdings as of March 31, 1972:	30,234 books
	1,179 other
	31,413 total

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
Richmond Avenue
Batavia, New York 14020
Charles Ruffina, Media Coordinator (716) 343-5384

Library Resources as of March 31, 1972:	262 books
	4,595 other
	4,857 total

The Batavia School for the Blind SEIMC area of specialization is sex education for the blind.

In addition to the above resources, the Batavia School for the Blind received an ESEA II Special Purpose grant in the spring of 1972 to establish a professional library concentrating in the area of the multiple handicapped blind and the nonacademic blind to provide a substantial base for research into more effective and efficient means and methods of educating the blind.

SUBREGIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED READERS*

A basic aim of library service to blind and physically handicapped persons is the provision of service equal or superior to that available to those who can use conventional print. While this goal is usually expressed in terms of range of titles available, we believe "equal or superior" also means easy physical accessibility to a source of material in a format the individual can use. Simply stated, as a user of conventional print has most of his reading and informational needs readily available at one convenient nearby stop, a person unable to use conventional print should have the same kind of service. Subregional Libraries constitute a positive step toward the realization of this concept.

WHAT IS A SUBREGIONAL LIBRARY?

A subregional library is a public library (city, county or multi-county) working in cooperation with its state's regional library for the blind and physically handicapped. The public library may provide many of the services of the regional library. However, they generally limit their scope to talking books. Magazines, because of the routine procedures and record keeping involved, are more effectively circulated from a central point in each state. Cassette titles, copies, and readers are still limited in number and will be for the next few years. Once there are enough titles and copies of titles available to maintain adequate supplies, subregional libraries will be circulating these too. At present, a minimum collection, comprised of one each of one year's production of talking books, must be maintained.

The initial collection, dating backward one year from the time the collection is packed, is shipped with catalog cards, if wished, directly to the subregional library from the Division's National Collections in Washington, D.C. The collection of 700 titles, requiring about seven sections of shelving, is kept current by direct shipments from the American Printing House for the Blind and the American Foundation for the Blind of one or two copies each of all new talking books and book cards as they are produced. However, quotas of new books may be adjusted within the regional-subregional system as the situation dictates. Catalog cards are shipped directly from the Card Division of the Library of Congress. The bulk of the subregional's circulation is done by mail as "free matter to the blind or handicapped" although service to walk-in patrons is encouraged and will grow rapidly as word of the service spreads throughout the library's service area.

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*Excerpted from:
Library of Congress. Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. *Manual for Regional Libraries*. First draft, May 1972.

The Library of Congress provides the library with talking books and special phonographs on which to play them. A typical subregional library might service as many as 300 blind and physically handicapped readers. Total circulation averages 900 titles each month.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A SUBREGIONAL LIBRARY

1. Provides mail and walk-in talking book service, which includes lending fiction and non-fiction books recorded on disc and the phonographs on which to play them.

2. Assists patrons in the selection of books.

3. Registers new borrowers.

4. Publicizes service so its availability becomes known to as many eligible patrons as possible.

5. Enlists assistance and support for service of civic groups, volunteers, news media, etc.

6. Forwards requests to its regional library for material it is not able to supply.

7. Encourages reader to use as many library services and become involved in as many regular library activities as possible. Telephone reference, recorded music, loan copies of paintings and sculptures, book discussion groups, special tours or outings, children's story hour, puppet shows, films, and special exhibits are examples of only a few services and activities in which the library should encourage reader involvement.

8. Informs the regional libraries of statistics, program developments and problems that arise.

ADVANTAGES OF SUBREGIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE READER

It brings the individual blind and physically handicapped reader into the local library community. It accelerates receipt of materials. It helps reduce the barriers to reading inherent in dealing with an agency far removed from the reader's home and calms apprehensions the reader might have had in making use of the resources and services provided by his public library. Many individuals will appreciate being included as a library patron as opposed to being segregated as a "client" of an agency for the blind or handicapped. For perhaps the first time, the reader can really feel that the local public library is truly his library, providing materials he can use and the individualized service he needs.

FOR THE SUBREGIONAL LIBRARY

To the subregional library it means assuming the role of serving the total community for which it is responsible. It means circulation will increase

since blind and physically handicapped people not only use libraries in much larger numbers than their sighted counterparts, they also read more and are highly appreciative of good service.

Public relations benefits resulting from providing library service to the blind and physically handicapped are many. It is service which captures the interest of civic groups, volunteers, and the news media. It brings a feeling of worthwhile accomplishment to the staff of a subregional library in a way that no other library service can. And last, but certainly not the least, it makes truth of the statement that libraries exist so that all may read.

FOR THE REGIONAL LIBRARY

Because subregional libraries represent "extension" in the building sense of the word rather than a decentralization or fragmentation of service, the role of the regional library becomes even more vital in provision of library service to the blind and physically handicapped. Freed from the major portion of routine talking book circulation activities, time is available to strengthen collections, develop an active corps of volunteers, inform the public at large of the service, and develop meaningful programs. The list of possible accomplishments is limited only by the imagination and energy of the regional librarian.

The regional library's relationship to the subregional is similar to that of National Collections to the regional: bibliographical support, coordination, and communication. It is the state's collection in depth, providing older and lesser used titles as needed and producing titles when necessary. It coordinates the efforts of the libraries and the work of volunteers. It is the communication link between the subregional libraries. It shares its expertise in library service to the blind and physically handicapped through workshops for subregional libraries, volunteers, and agencies and organizations working with our present and potential readers.

APPENDIX IX

EQUIPPING AND STAFFING LOW VISION READING CENTERS*

By Robert Bray and Charles Margach

The theme of this year's American Library Association conference is change. I think that is extremely apropos because what we are talking about today represents change, and it is coming about because of change, an evolutionary kind of change. It seems to me that the time is ripe for an idea, which assures its success I am told. Before we go into much of the detail and demonstration concerning low vision reading centers, I would like to give you a little background.

My organization, the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress, began in 1931 with an enabling law focused very sharply on legally blind people. We heard last night at the 75th anniversary awards dinner that definition was not altogether adequate at the time and was somewhat restrictive and unrealistic. For the 35-year period 1931-66, service to the legally blind consisted of braille books, which even at that time were almost 100 years old. During this period, the division began the recording of books on long playing records. The regional library system concept came into being, originally 19 libraries at the state level, starting the Federal-state level pattern which is so familiar in all kinds of delivery services in the health field as well as the library field. For that 35-year period the program assumed pretty much this narrow specialized limited context. It was a special service, physically removed and highly restricted.

Then a 5-year period of change set in, a gestation period from 1966 to 1970. In 1966, there were a number of laws passed that related to the health field. It suddenly became, shall we say, stylish to give more attention to the handicapped person in all aspects of his needs. The statistical growth of our program took quite a lunge forward.

During the same period, a number of electronic inventions were made, usually on an individual basis. One handicapped person would manage to invent one system or device or piece of apparatus for his own use. Other people would hear about this, such as the blind, and they would be told, "Well, I'm sorry. There's only that one and it's not for you." In this 5-year period from 1966 to 1970, the stage was being set for what is happening today and for what will happen at an increased rate in the immediate months ahead.

In the public library field also during that time something was occurring by way of change which put libraries on a track which enabled them to intersect today with the optometric profession. There was a great thrust during that period with the so-called nonbook materials. Libraries traditionally have dealt strictly in the books - the nice, tidy, hard-covered book - the magazines. For many years there was a sort of a trickling of microfilms, motion pictures, and some other nonbook materials. These were largely in specialized libraries and in comparatively small degree. Public libraries in terms of the materials they handle were suddenly very much in the business of things besides books. They had apparatus, they had appliances, they had systems depending upon this apparatus.

*Presented at the American Library Association 1972 Annual Convention, Chicago, Illinois, June 29, 1972. These excerpts are taken from Robert Bray's speech. A tape recording of the meeting is available on loan from the New York State Library's Library for the Blind, 226 Elm Street, Albany, New York 12202.

Tape cassettes became public property in 1968, and we began to put books for blind people and the handicapped on the tape cassette. During that period our program became substantially less specialized and moved a great deal more toward a public which is statistically quite large, because it was in 1966 that our program was amended. Congress said in effect,

> Okay, you're doing a fairly good job with blind people, and we want you to keep on doing it. We give you all the money for books that you ask for. Now, there are other people who cannot read. Many of them are visually impaired; they have low vision, but they don't quite measure out to be legally blind. On the other hand, they cannot read in the normal sense with normal correction. We want you to serve them. We want you to serve physically handicapped people, who for any physical reason are unable to read.

This admitted the impressive array of older people, those who have lived longer and who through sight deterioration have been discouraged or prevented from reading simply because the methods and know-how to cope with their low vision problems had not existed. Also included are the orthopedically handicapped, those suffering multiple schlerosis, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, strokes - quite an array of physical problems which also brought with them vision problems and the use of vision, particularly. It brought into focus the requirement we want to discuss: low vision reading centers.

The LVRC's (low vision reading centers) are needed by you and by me. Optometrists need them because in your mission to serve a low vision person it seems to me that the time has come to cope with the function of reading, which, if you stop to consider for a moment, is the most universal function that humans have aside from certain medical and refreshment processes. Without the low vision reading centers, you will be curtailed in the fulfillment of your professional missions. The know-how that you have, the work that you do, the devices you have brought into being, the training that your colleges give you will be relatively ineffective unless you have some connection with reading centers. This is where the action is going to be in the future, I am sure. This is where the people will go who have lived longer, the so-called senior citizens who miss reading, who want to read and can read, but who will not read without specific direction and personal consultation. I am sure there is a gainful relationship to be had here. There is money in this.

The public library emerges even more as a part of the community with its current philosophy of emphasis to the disadvantaged and minorities. There is going to be a lot of action in public libraries you never saw before. So I submit that you need these centers. We librarians certainly need them. Even in my program, we need the low vision reading center as a focal point for servicing the handicapped reader who is unable to read ordinary print. We have, I think, an ethical as well as a professional obligation to apply all the professional savvy that we and our optometric associates can apply to discovering if this person who has been reading talking books or maybe who has not been reading at all, maybe really can read. You will see several devices today, some of which in my organization have been used by legally blind people to cope with print.

There are a couple of interesting professional attitudes which I have observed that I think add to the excitement of this development. I have had a kind of personal policy of encouraging, not only with myself but with my staff, cooperation between professions - interrelationships between professions. When we were serving only the blind, we did a little of this without realizing it. We talked and worked at great length with what they call rehab counsellors and teachers, superintendents of residential schools. A lot of our headway, a lot of our referrals, came about this way.

When service was extended to the other handicapped, and we developed broader regulations, then we had a very positive interest and as many sources of referral as we could assemble. In the case of the legally blind only, and often because of state laws as you folks know better than I, the ophthalmologist is frequently courier between state and Federal programs and the reading services. Frequently, too, optometrists were active in this area, but we saw an opportunity to enlarge the number of professions with whom we could work. I recall the fantastic response the first time we exhibited with the occupational therapists.

Now all of our libraries around the country are regional libraries. They obtain certificates of eligibility from occupational therapists; an increasing number from optometrists; visiting nurses, doctors, and the general medical profession; superintendents of institutions for nursing care and long-term care facilities. I have found for a long time that a characteristic of optometrists is concern for the total patient. It was obvious that the interest extended beyond the glasses or beyond the magnifier. And they knew that no one would read or make adequate use even of good glasses unless two or three other things were present. Nobody is going to read if he is uncomfortable. No one can read if he has the best pair of glasses in the world and the light is poor. He does not know enough to do anything about the light. He is not likely to read if the thing being read is awkwardly situated. I saw in this profession a concern for the reader's total reading environment.

About the same time, and increasingly so in current months and years, librarians are more concerned with the reading environment. The architecture of libraries is extremely exciting. It was no longer adequate to have a phonograph over in a corner where someone sat and listened to records. You have whole listening environments, properly designed into the architecture of the library. The low vision reading center is beginning to emerge in certain libraries which seek the initiative as a center designed for use by these readers. Architecturally, the librarian is far more aware of the reading environment that is presented and its adequacies for the different kinds of readers. As I mentioned a moment ago, public libraries, in their awareness for all of their public, have come to us; we did not go to them. Our policy is not to give people a hard sell. We just keep our feelers out, and if somebody gets interested, we reply.

We now have 51 regional libraries at the state level. The public libraries in several states on their own initiative came to us and said, "We're now going to do better by our publics. We're not going to exclude certain readers because we're not ready for them, or we just don't know about them. We are going to attempt to serve everyone in our service area." So-called subregional libraries which are badly needed to support the hard-working large regional library in the state have appeared in Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, New York, and Alabama. The idea has spread in the last 2 years and will move to other states when they are ready and it is administratively appropriate.

Almost exclusively in large public libraries we have placed small collections of books, phonographs to play the talking books in those libraries. What this says is that the public libraries in the country today are ready for low vision reading centers. They are ready and anxious, and we want to make them able to enlarge their nonbook materials just a little bit more to include the low vision reader. On most of these library staffs you find one librarian designated as the person in charge of rendering service to shut-ins and to the handicapped. These are undoubtedly the people who would with very little staff time and professional effort also be responsible for the custody and service to some of the magnifying aids that we are going to look at today.

In order to do his job correctly, the librarian is going to need an assist from the optometrist. I think you will find it will be a two-way street. The optometrist will find a new and fruitful additional outlet for his professional talents. The centers, of course, could be approached in two ways. You could establish a specific community resource as a low vision reading center. I think there are a few low vision centers or optometric centers around the country that do something of this sort but they are primarily optometric centers, not reading centers. I think it is much more preferable to have the center as part of a larger library service.

The question would arise as to how frequently the low vision center in a library would be used. It would be used every day by the visually handicapped who now feel excluded from the library because no one is interested in them. They do not feel attracted to the library, even though they know that they are paying taxes for the library just as well as fully sighted persons.

We will be able to develop the holdings of these centers through the increased output of the large print book publishers, through the acquisitions of the aids which are described here and through other nonbook holdings. The audiovisual departments are increasing in libraries throughout the country, and certainly these visual aids would be fair game for the collections in the custody of the audiovisual departments. Staffing these centers at the outset would be really quite simple. It has been interesting to notice that the libraries which have decided to become subregionals, as in our talking book service, in many instances have not even had to add any staff. It has come to the person who is already in charge of certain exceptional services to shut-ins and hospitals and institutions. They have taken this on and are applying it with very little or no additional staff. Service motivates itself. You know librarians do not work on commission, and they are not exactly business people. They are salaried, and they can stretch their time a little bit more if they are turned on. We get letters now from public librarians expressing the satisfaction that they get from serving the handicapped reader. The reader is much more responsive and much more appreciative. This has raised the image of the library in the community.

SUGGESTED INVENTORY OF

LOW VISION TESTING AND DEMONSTRATION EQUIPMENT

FOR LOW VISION READING CENTERS (LVRC)

Primary Materials - Ones which every LVRC should have. Little special staff knowledge required.

Secondary Materials - Ones which are recommended for LVRC's which desire to serve legally blind patients.

Sources - Numbers refer to items on "Sources of Low Vision Aids" list.

Primary Materials

Item	Approximate Cost	Source
Shafer Adjustable Floor Stand	$35.00	6
#20 Easy-Read Desk Stand	13.00	59
New York Times - Large Type Weekly Subscription	29.00 per yr.	37
Reader's Digest - Large Type Monthly Subscription	25.00 per yr.	44
Flair pens - Blue, Black, Red	.50 ea.	59
Bold line paper	.50 per lb.	6
Black Poster Board (22" x 34")	.50 per sheet	59
Large Print Books of the Bible	1.00 per book	2
Tensor lamp (for auxiliary illumination)	7.00	59
Dazor desk lamp	44.00	59
Large-print books (paperbacks)	various	31
Light meter	10.00	59

Secondary Materials

Igard Cataract Hand Reader (+20.00D)	$ 6.00	34
Igard Large Aspheric Hand Reader (+8.00D)	12.00	34
Igard Large Aspheric Stand (+8.00D)	13.00	34
Model VSI MasterLens	140.00	19
Bausch & Lomb Illuminated Hand Reader	10.00	9
Visolette - Model D3	25.00	15
Flashlight Magnifier	2.00	47
Suspension Magnifier #367	2.00	47
Strip Reader (S-422)	9.15	16
Television Magnifier System	1,675.00	8 or 54
Model RL MasterLens	207.00	19
Model 4XRL MasterLens	240.00	19
Optiscope Enlarger	295.00	39
Page (Fresnel) magnifier	1.50	59
Apex Eye-Rede Stand Magnifier 8"	6.00	7
Magnifocuser	10.00	7
Overhead glare shield (5)	1.00 ea.	17
Side glare shields	.50 per pair	55
Reducing Lens	3.50	7

SOURCES OF LOW VISION AIDS

1. Albert Aloe Co., 805 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. 63101. Telescopes & Magnifiers.

2. American Bible Society, 1865 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023. Large-print Bibles.

3. American Bifocal Company, 1440 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114. Volk Conoid microscopes.

4. American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th St., New York, N.Y. 10011. Best source of nonoptical low vision aids.

5. American Optical Company, Southbridge, Mass. 01550. Microscopes.

6. American Printing House for the Blind, 1839 Frankfort Ave., Louisville, Ky. 40206. Reading stands; large-print books, braille books.

7. Apex Specialities, 1115 Douglas Ave., Providence, R.I. 02904. Assorted magnifiers.

8. Apollo Lasers, Inc., 6365 Arizona Circle, Los Angeles, Calif. 90045. Television magnifying systems.

9. Bausch & Lomb, 635 St. Paul St., Rochester, N.Y. 14602. Hand magnifiers.

10. Bernell Corporation, 316 South Eddy St., South Bend, Ind. 46617. Wide diversity of items.

11. Braille Institute of America, 741 N. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90029. Best West Coast source of nonoptical aids.

12. Bushnell Optical Corporation, 2828 E. Foothill Blvd., Pasadena, Calif. 91107. Telescopes and binoculars.

13. Dawn Products Company, Box 294, Owatonna, Minn. 55060. Study stands.

14. Dazor Manufacturing Company, 4455-99 Duncan Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63110. Lighting fixtures and illuminated stand magnifiers.

15. Designs for Vision, 40 East 21st St., New York, N.Y. 10010. The most complete line of telescopes and microscopes in U.S.A. Head-borne aids primarily.

16. Donegan Optical Co., Inc., 1405 Kansas Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64127.

17. EberSon Enterprises, P.O. Box 5516, Pasadena, Calif. 91107. Visors & Visorettes.

18. Edmund Scientific Company, 101 E. Gloucester Pike, Barrington, N.J. 08007. Unbelievably diversified offerings include some hand lenses.

19. Ednalite Corporation, 200 N. Water St., Peekskill, N.Y. 10566. Stand Magnifiers & Illumination Systems.

20. Edroy Products, 130 W. 29th St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Magnifiers & readers.

21. Good-Lite Company, 7426 Madison St., Forest Park, Ill. 60130. Test charts.

22. Guardian Products Company, Inc., 8277 Lankersheim Blvd., North Hollywood, Calif. 91605. Reading stands.

23. Theodore Hamblin, LTD., 15 Wigmore St., London, W.1., England. Famous British source of telescopes and microscopes and accessories.

24. Haverhill's, 526 Washington St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111. Sophisticated accessories, including pocket telescopes and telescope/microscope combination.

25. House of Vision, Inc., 135-37 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60602. Complete line of all kinds of low vision aids.

26. Industrial Home for the Blind, 57 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201. Much information material regarding low vision and its ramifications. No aids.

27. B. Jadow and Sons, Inc., 53 West 23rd St., New York, N.Y. 10010. Industrial magnifiers.

28. Jardon Plastics Research Corp., 905 Kales Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 48226. Ready-made, high plus spectacles.

29. Keeler Optical Products, Inc., 5536 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19143. British low vision aids.

30. Kono, Division of Beatrice Foods Co., 4248 Dorchester Road, Charleston Heights, S.C. 29405. Pinhole spectacles and custom-designed frames.

31. Large Print, LTD., 505 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N.Y. 14202. Large-print paperbacks.

32. Magna-Add, Inc., 150 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio 43215. Clip-on bifocals.

33. May Manufacturing Corp., 32-38 62nd St., Woodside, N.Y. 11377. Loupes, magnifiers, pinhole spectacles.

34. McLeod Optical Company, 357 Westminster St., Providence, R.I. 02901. I-Gard lenses and Hyperocular microscopes.

35. New Era Optical Company, 17 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60690. Hand and stand readers and magnifiers.

36. National Electric Instrument Co., 92-21 Corona Ave., Elmhurst, N.Y. 13373. Near-point telescopes.

37. New York Times, 229 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10036. Large-print newspapers.

38. Nieman-Marcus, Main-Ervay & Commerce, Dallas, Tex. 75201. Specialty (high-priced) items.

39. Opaque Systems, LTD., 100 Taft Ave., Hempstead, N.Y. 11550. Optiscope Projection Magnifier.

40. Optical Sciences Group, Inc., 2201 Webster St., San Francisco, Calif. 94115. Fresnel lenses and prisms.

41. Plastic Contact Lens Company, 18 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60603. Contact lens telescopes.

42. Policoff Laboratory, 68 S. Franklin St., Wilkes Barre, Pa. 18701. Policoff and Bechtold telescopes and microscopes.

43. Practical Aids Co., Estacada, Oregon 97023. Reading stands and typewriter copy holders.

44. Reader's Digest Publishing Company, Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570. Large-print periodical.

45. Replogle Globes, Inc., 1901 N. Narragansett Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60639. Reading stands.

46. Robinson-Houchin, Inc., 1266 Dublin Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43215. High adds in one-piece (Hyray) bifocal segments.

47. Selsi Company, 40 Veterans Boulevard, Carlstadt, N.J. 07072. Diversified import line of telescopic and microscopic aids.

48. Shuron-Continental Optical Co., 40 Humboldt St., Rochester, N.Y. 14609. Ultex Hi-Power bifocals.

49. Sleep Shade Company, P.O. Box 968, 828 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif. 94103. Blindfolds and ear plugs.

50. Louise Sloan, Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 21205. Stand magnifiers and large-print near-point targets.

51. Superior Optical Co., P.O. Box 15346 De Valle Station, Los Angeles, Calif. 90015. Typoscopes.

52. Telesight Company, 150-57 Hoover Ave., Jamaica, N.Y. 11432. Diversified line of optical low vision aids.

53. Universal Ophthalmic Products, Inc., 2714 Louisiana, P.O. Box 3144, Houston, Tex. 77001. Cataract spectacles, Microscopes, Press-on Fresnels.

54. Visualtek, 1830 Lincoln Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif. 90404. Closed-circuit television magnifiers.

55. Watchemoket Optical Co., 232 W. Exchange St., Providence, R.I. 02903. Shields and nonoptical specialities.

56. Western Optical Co., 1200 Mercer St., Seattle, Wash. 98109. Head-borne loupes and auxiliary testing devices.

57. Younger Manufacturing Company, 3788 S. Broadway Place, Los Angeles, Calif. 90007. Aspheric stand magnifiers.

58. Carl Zeiss Co., 444 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10018. Diversified line of low vision optical aids.

59. Local stationery and department stores.

60. Local optical laboratories.

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